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## French Spies Get 10 Years

But Paris Hopes For Early Release From Auckland

By Michael Dobbs  
*Washington Post Service*

PARIS — Two French secret agents were each sentenced Friday in Auckland, New Zealand, to 10 years in prison for their roles in the July 10 bombing of the Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior. A man died in the bombing.

The agents, Major Alain Mafart and Captain Dominique Prieur, were convicted of manslaughter and criminal arson after pleading guilty Nov. 4 to involvement in the July 10 bombing of the Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior. A man died in the bombing.

The French government has acknowledged that the agents acted under orders as part of an effort to forestall protests against French nuclear testing in the South Pacific.

In passing sentence, New Zealand's chief justice, Sir Roland Davison, said the prison terms were intended "to give a clear warning to persons such as the defendants and their masters that terrorist-style actions will provoke stern reaction and severe punishment."

"They should not be given a short holiday in New Zealand and return to France to a hero's welcome," he said.

The French government called for the early release of the agents, whose role in the bombing is believed to have been one of providing logistical support. Two other French agents, never arrested, are believed to have planted limpet mines on the hull of the environmental group's flagship.

"Defense Minister Paul Quilès of France appealed to him Friday at political negotiations with New Zealand for the release of Major Mafart and Captain Prieur when he said the Greenpeace affair had ended a "new phase."

"The French government will do everything in its power so that the French officers can come back to their country as rapidly as possible," he said in a radio interview.

The newspaper *Le Monde*, quoting sources close to the Defense Ministry, said the two agents could expect to be deported to France within three months.

After the verdict, Melanie Shanahan, Greenpeace representative, said: "We feel the sentences aren't long enough. The sentences won't bring back Fernando from the Rainbow Warrior." Fernando Pereira, 33, was the Dutch photographer who died in the bombing.

Securing the release of the two agents is a politically important goal for the French government, which faces legislative elections in March.

The prolonged detention of the agents would make the Socialist government vulnerable to renewed attacks by the rightist opposition and to discontent within the armed forces.

Political sources in Paris said that France was willing to offer compensation both to New Zealand and Greenpeace if the agents were released. French officials have held out the prospect of more favorable conditions for the import of New Zealand lamb and butter by the European Community.

The speculation about a possible deal for the agents' release followed the decision by New Zealand authorities to drop murder charges against them in return for guilty pleas to the lesser crime of manslaughter.

Interviewed by telephone from her prison, Captain Prieur, 36, said she was not a "terrorist" but "a captain in the French Army, who did what I was told to do."

She also suggested that premature public pressure from France could have contributed to the severity of her sentence.

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Winnie Mandela was accompanied by her husband's attorneys, George Bizos, center, and Ismael Ayob, as they visited Nelson Mandela at a hospital in Cape Town on Friday.

## Death Toll Rises to 13 in Clash In a Township Near Pretoria

By Sheila Rule  
*New York Times Service*

JOHANNESBURG — The authorities reported Friday that 13 persons were killed Thursday in clashes with the police in the black township of Mamelodi. It was one of the highest death tolls in a single day since a state of emergency was imposed on July 21 in parts of the country.

The deaths bring to at least 36 the number of people killed in townships around the nation since Sunday.

The police initially reported that only two persons had died in the violence in Mamelodi but said Friday that they had found more bodies in the township overnight.

A police spokesman said that police patrols had been "confronted by particularly violent mobs" and were "bombed with petrol bombs, hand grenades and other objects."

Residents, however, said the demonstration had been peaceful until the police opened fire.

Meanwhile, Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned leader of the out-

lawed African National Congress, met with his lawyers for two-and-a-half hours in his hospital room in Cape Town, where he is recovering from surgery to remove his prostate gland.

Following the meeting, the lawyers declined comment on widespread speculation that Mr. Mandela's release from prison was imminent.

The attorneys, George Bizos and Ismael Ayob, said that prison regulations prevented them from speaking about the conversation with their client. They said they did not know when Mr. Mandela would be returned to prison, where he is serving a life sentence for sabotage and treason, and would neither confirm nor deny that negotiations were going on for Mr. Mandela's release.

The police opened fire on residents in Mamelodi when thousands of people, many of them elderly women, gathered at a local administration office to protest the continuing presence of troops in the township, the banning of weekend funerals and high rents.

Witnesses said some of the dead were shot by police squads, while others were trampled when the crowd, estimated at 25,000 to 50,000 people, fled the gunfire and tear gas.

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

## U.S. Navy Analyst Held, Charged as Israeli Spy

By Philip Shonan  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — A civilian who analyzed counterintelligence for the U.S. Navy has been arrested on espionage charges, accused of selling classified code information to Israeli, federal officials said.

Jonathan Jay Pollard, 31, was

A U.S. general said Yurchenko affirmed U.S. appraisals of Soviet spy techniques. Page 2.

arrested Thursday near the Israeli Embassy. Federal officials said he was trying to get the Israeli authorities to help him flee.

An embassy spokesman, Gabi Rubinstein, acknowledged that Mr. Pollard was arrested outside the embassy on Thursday, but said: "We have no further information."

Mr. Pollard, one federal official said, was an employee of the Naval Intelligence Service in suburban Suitland, Maryland. Over the last year and a half, an official said, he had received payments of "less than \$100,000" from the Israelis in exchange for code information. The name of the information and its value to the Israeli government could not be determined.

A U.S. Navy source said that Mr. Pollard was detected after he began requesting access to documents outside his area of expertise.

A federal law enforcement official said that Mr. Pollard was confronted with the espionage evidence "one or two days ago," and agreed to cooperate and "possibly implicate more people," Mr. Pollard, he said, acknowledged selling classified information to the Israeli government and to at least one Asian nation.

Two U.S. government sources said Friday that Mr. Pollard had also confessed turning over secrets to Pakistan, The Associated Press reported from Washington. One source said FBI agents were still trying to verify Mr. Pollard's claim.

A spokesman was not immediately available at the Pakistani Embassy for comment.

A key proposal would ask Congress to change the 71-year-old Clayton Act, one of the two pillars of antitrust enforcement, to lessen uncertainty about the legality of mergers.

The language in Section 7 of the Clayton Act prohibiting mergers that "may" lessen competition or "tend to create a monopoly" is so vague that it inhibits some mergers that would improve competition and strengthen industries, administration officials have said.

The goal would be to remove this

presence at that location are being actively investigated," he said. "We've been in touch with the Israelis to try and get to the bottom of this. We don't have all the facts."

Mr. Pollard was placed under observation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and was being watched when he drove to the Israeli Embassy, where FBI agents arrested him, the official said.

Before the arrest, Mr. Pollard talked with Israeli officials and said that "The FBI is onto me, I need help," according to the law enforcement official.

In papers filed Thursday in U.S. District Court here, the authorities said that Mr. Pollard had told federal agents that he had delivered documents and writings relating to national defense to an agent of a foreign government last Friday.

A Reagan administration official said that a recent search of Mr. Pollard's home had turned up 50 or more classified documents. The official said that the information he had obtained was sensitive but added, "I don't have any reason to

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

## Reagan Advised to Ease Trust Laws, Sources Say

By Peter Behr  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's cabinet advisers have recommended that he seek a fundamental revision of U.S. antitrust laws on corporate mergers and price-fixing penalties to bring these statutes in line with "economic realities," administration sources said.

A key proposal would ask Congress to change the 71-year-old Clayton Act, one of the two pillars of antitrust enforcement, to lessen uncertainty about the legality of mergers.

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The goal would be to remove this

barrier, the sources said Thursday.

The proposed changes were agreed to Wednesday at a joint meeting of the cabinet councils on domestic policy, headed by Attorney General Edwin Meese III, and economic policy, led by Treasury Secretary James A. Baker III.

Another meeting was necessary to approve final language of the proposed Clayton Act revisions, the sources said.

If approved by the president, any antitrust proposals would be sent to Congress early next year. Justice Department officials had said before the Thursday report.

Despite strong support from business, the proposals were considered likely to face an uphill struggle, particularly in the House of Representatives.

Congress would also be asked to write into law the administrative revisions in merger guidelines and antitrust-enforcement policies

adopted during the Reagan administration, the sources said.

These revisions constitute "a quiet revolution that is remaking the map of American industry," in

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

## Hong Kong Is Cautioned by Beijing About Sweeping Political Reforms

Agence France-Presse

HONG KONG — China has indicated that it will not tolerate sweeping political changes in the British colony of Hong Kong before it reverts to Chinese rule in 1997.

The apparent warning came in statements Thursday by Xu Jiatun, head of the Xinhua news agency in Hong Kong. The statements were reported Friday by a top Hong Kong official who said that Mr. Xu apparently was referring to a recent Legislative Council election.

Mr. Xu, who is Beijing's de facto spokesman in Hong Kong, reportedly said that China did not want to see the colony undergoing "12 years of tremendous changes" before 1997 and then "50 years of no change" after that.

Under an accord between Britain and China, Hong Kong will be governed by an agreement called the Basic Law, which Beijing is to

criticisms of its policy would be aired inside a Chinese-British liaison group overseeing the transition.

Under a Chinese-British declaration signed last December, China promised the capitalist enclave self-rule for 50 years after 1997. As a step in that direction, the colonial government in September held its first legislative council elections in more than 140 years.

The high Hong Kong official, who declined to be identified, said Friday: "The Chinese seemed to have become so suspicious of the British efforts in introducing a representative government in Hong Kong that they have decided to make public this unhappiness."

The elections were held indirectly, with only selected candidates in the running and only about 1 percent of the colony's 4.1 million residents allowed to vote.

## Even a Weighty Summit Meeting Has Its Lighter Moments

By Joseph Lelyveld  
*New York Times Service*

GENEVA — When the U.S. and Soviet delegations descended on Geneva last week, they were both working overtime to shape the expectations held at home and abroad for the first Soviet-American summit meeting in six years since Leonid I. Brezhnev planted a ceremonial kiss on Jimmy Carter.

They left Thursday the way they came, working overtime now to shape the conclusions that bystanders would draw in the pale light of a joint statement that showed no movement on the major issues that separated the two sides.

This time there were no kisses or embraces, but the omission seemed more a question of style than politics. Mikhail S. Gorbachev had shown various sides of an expansive personality, but it still was hard to imagine him in a clinch with President Ronald Reagan.

The two men looked relaxed and comfortable with each other after an intensive round of personal diplomacy that had equal in the annals of U.S.-Soviet summit meetings, but as they stood side by side on a stage in a huge conference center here, both wore the abstracted looks of politicians focusing more on their home audiences than on each other.

Most of the journalists who would report on the meeting watched from a hall directly behind the one in which the ceremony actually took place. There, trouble with the projector casting larger-

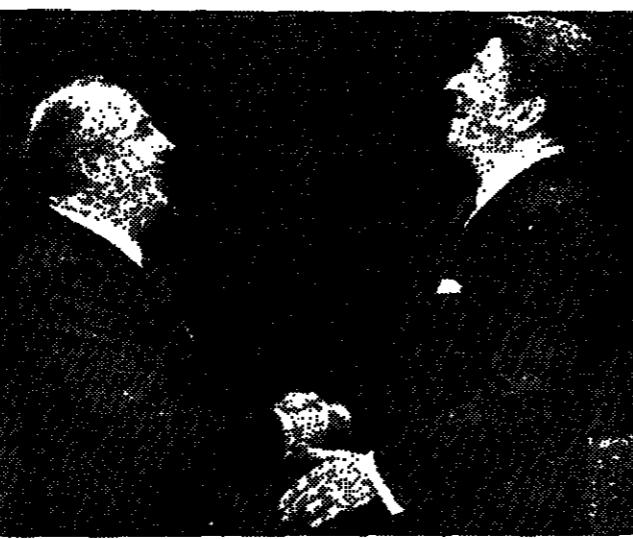
than-life images of the leaders on a big screen caused them to go through some alarming changes in color while Mr. Reagan was speaking—from red, to orange, to green.

Then the journalists divided into three packs. A sedentary pack remained in the hall with the big screen on which Mr. Gorbachev was due to appear in one or another hue. The others headed for either the Soviet mission, where it was possible for those on an approved list to hear him in the flesh, or the Inter-Continental Hotel, where Secretary of State George P. Shultz and another American, a self-styled "senior American official," were giving their versions.

The Americans finished first because Mr. Gorbachev wanted to talk at length about the menace of space-based weapons, and they did not. Nonetheless, modern technology—which proved to be neither American nor Soviet but Japanese—ensured that the Americans got the last word.

Even after the Washington press pack had decamped, Mr. Shultz still could be seen, over and over again, belting out the American version on a video cassette that automatically rewound itself and started again whenever he seemed on the verge of stopping.

One minor problem of some delicacy was at least eased by the lack of firm agreement on major issues. This was the institutional problem that occurs whenever leaders leave their principle aides behind and go into lengthy private sessions.



Mikhail S. Gorbachev, left, and Ronald Reagan shared a relaxed moment during their summit meeting in Geneva.

The aides then are faced with the task of extracting an accurate record of the discussion from a single fallible memory so negotiators who will carry on the talks may know what agreements were reached.

What makes this delicate is that a subordinate cannot order the leader to tell more than he feels like telling. But if there were only restatements of standard positions, the aides can afford to be less curious.

On the issue of a space-based defense—which produced discus-

sions that Mr. Gorbachev described as "very, very lively"—Mr. Shultz was ready to assert that no new ground had been broken. "If you had been sitting in the meeting," he told a reporter from Washington, "you would have recognized very clearly the things the president had said."

Hearing them from Mr. Reagan's own mouth appeared to leave Mr. Gorbachev somewhat mystified. At least there was implicit in the version of the talks that he chose to convey, a portrait of the good

American president as a good-natured, well-intentioned sort, with an incomprehensible faith in weird weapons.

The Soviet leader said he tried to be "unbiased" and "broad-minded" so that he could catch a glimpse of the world the way it looks from Washington. That took a lot of work and effort, he said.

There was no such record as yet of Mr. Reagan's reactions to Mr. Gorbachev after what was by far, the most intensive round of personal diplomacy of his presidency. Throughout the week his aides either sidestepped questions about whether they thought he might be at all affected by the encounter, or dismissed the suggestion with references to his settled views on the Soviet Union.

Mr. Gorbachev left saying he hoped his arguments would prevail on the Americans. The Americans left saying they hoped Mr. Reagan's arguments would prevail on the Russians. If this wasn't agreement, it was at least symmetrical.

The American side took the initiative in finding a marketable brand name for the meeting. Mr. Reagan's concluding statement referred to it as "the fireside summit," apparently after the blaze in front of which the two leaders and their wives sat Wednesday night when the decision was taken to order up a joint statement of good

intentions, as well as one in a pool house where they talked on the first day.

Those who couldn't follow Russian found more surprises in Mr. Gorbachev's remarks, than those who could. At one point the interpreter quoted him as apologizing for putting so much "cottonwood" in his speech. He was actually apologizing for sipping water. At another point, he had him expressing satisfaction over his meeting with "the Reverend Jesse James." In the original, he had said Jesse Jackson.

□

The last of many demonstrations drawn to Geneva in the summit week to roll up his banner was a gay rights activist from Miami Beach, Florida, named Robert Kunst. He had come here with the proposal that each superpower scrap ten missiles in order to release funds for research into acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

"Everyone is talking about disarmament," he said. "Nobody says disarmament for what I'm the only one who's focused."

Finally, as the motorcades left for the airport, Mr. Kunst was seen standing with his banner in front of the conference center in a light snow. Whatever the conference promised, neither side had committed itself to scrapping a single missile for any purpose. His proposal, like much else, seemed to be on hold.

When Captain Aiji Chiguchi of the Aiko Maru and its two other crew members tried to free the chain, the boat brushed the minesweeper, Mr. Tame said. The shots were fired and Captain Chiguchi cut the chain and moved away from the Soviet ship, he said.

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**More Austerity Planned for Belgium**

BRUSSELS (AP) — The new Belgian center-right coalition government agreed Friday on a program that will include more austerity measures.

Members of the new government are expected to take the oath of office next week. The outgoing prime minister, Wilfried Martens, who was asked to form a government after leading his majority to victory in the Oct. 13 elections, has said he does not want to change his ministerial team.

The Christian Democrats and Conservatives agreed to govern for another term and pursue efforts to invigorate the stagnating economy and reduce the jobless rate, which is one of the highest in Europe, and to cut the national budget deficit.

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**Soviet Vessel, Japanese Boat Clash**

TOKYO (AP) — A Soviet minesweeper in the Tsushima Straits fired three warning shots in front of a Japanese fishing boat that accidentally brushed it, a Maritime Safety Agency spokesman said Friday.

None of the three fishermen were injured Thursday and the 8.5-ton fishing boat Aiko Maru was not hit by the shots, according to the agency's spokesman, Keiji Tame. He said the incident occurred in international waters about 12 miles (20 kilometers) northwest of the Japanese island of Iki, when the chain of the boat's sea anchor became entangled with the anchor chain of the 650-ton minesweeper, identified by the agency as the Vychedega.

When Captain Aiji Chiguchi of the Aiko Maru and its two other crew members tried to free the chain, the boat brushed the minesweeper, Mr. Tame said. The shots were fired and Captain Chiguchi cut the chain and moved away from the Soviet ship, he said.

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**Moscow Merges Agricultural Units**

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Union announced Friday that it had merged five agricultural ministries into a state agro-industrial committee. Western analysts saw the move as an attempt to boost food production and streamline the government.

The official news agency, Tass, said that a first deputy premier, Vsevolod S. Murakhovsky, had been appointed to head the committee.

Tass said the new committee merged the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Fruits and Vegetable Growing, the Ministry of Rural Construction, the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry and the Ministry of the Food Industry.

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**Kenya Reports 7 Deaths From AIDS**

NAIROBI (AP) — Seven people have died of AIDS in Kenya. Health Minister Peter Nyakiamo told the National Assembly, but he said the disease was not among the nation's major health threats.

It was the first time a government official had publicly acknowledged the presence of acquired immune deficiency syndrome in Kenya. The government reportedly has refused to acknowledge the presence of the disease, at least partly because of concern for the country's tourist industry, which is a major source of foreign exchange.

Mr. Nyakiamo said there had been a total of eight cases of AIDS in the country, with four of them from Kenya, two from Uganda, one from Rwanda and one from Tanzania. Mr. Nyakiamo did not identify the victims by name or say when they died.

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**Hurricane Disrupts Power in Florida**

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, South Carolina (AP) — The hurricane designated Kate left more than 100,000 people without electricity as it headed north Friday and was downgraded to a tropical storm. Six persons have died in the storm since Wednesday.

Ninety percent of Tallahassee, Florida, a city of 89,500, was without power after the hurricane swept ashore Thursday and spun at least eight tornadoes across the Florida panhandle and southern Georgia. The high winds ripped the roofs off buildings in the areas of Panama City, Florida, and Macon, Georgia. They also toppled the water tower at Apalachicola, Florida, and tore down trees and power lines in the Florida cities of Port St. Joe, Mexico Beach and Tallahassee.

□

**For the Record**

WARSAW Pact defense ministers will meet in Berlin next month, the Czechoslovak News Agency CTK reported Friday.

A Spanish priest, Juan Fernandez Krohn, who attempted to kill Pope John Paul II in 1982 when he was visiting Portugal, was expelled from France on Friday just a few hours after being expelled from Portugal, where he was released from prison Wednesday.

Northern Alberta was struck by an earthquake and a series of aftershocks on Thursday, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug said Friday. There were no reports of injuries or damage.

Two Chinese ministers stepped down Friday, the Xinhua news agency said. Rui Xingwen, who recently became Communist Party chief in Shanghai, was replaced as minister of urban and rural construction by Ye Rutang. 45. Zhou Jianman, 67, was relieved of his post as minister of machine-building industry. No successor was named.

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**Japanese Woman Gets Probation**

In Drowning of Her Children in U.S.

By Robert W. Stewart  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

LOS ANGELES — A Santa Monica Superior Court judge granted probation Thursday to Fumiko Kimura, the Japanese-born mother whose two children died in January when she waded with them into Santa Monica Bay in an abortive suicide attempt.

Judge Robert W. Thomas declared that Mrs. Kimura "will likely experience punishment for as long as she lives." His decision not to send Mrs. Kimura, 33, to prison was strongly supported not only by her lawyers but by the prosecutor, Lauren L. Weis.

Mr. Weis said: "I really believe, as the probation report says, that the pain and suffering Mrs. Kimura has inside her is enough punishment." Judge Thomas also ordered her to undergo counseling.

Despite a bailiff's warnings, Mrs. Kimura bowed silently to supporters as she was escorted from the courtroom.

Her husband, Itsuroku, 40, whose infidelity reportedly prompted her suicide attempt, watched from the gallery.

As a condition of probation, the judge ordered Mrs. Kimura to serve a year in prison, but that requirement already has been met. She has been in custody for 29 days and will receive credit for another 149 days for good conduct. Judge Thomas also ordered her to undergo counseling.

Parent-child suicide is not unheard of in Japan, although it is not sanctioned by law or custom.

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## Search Brings Back Vietnamese Grief

Reuters

YEN THUONG, Vietnam — Grief wells in the peasant woman's eyes. Americans have come to this hamlet in Vietnam to look for their war dead, causing her to remember her husband and son killed at the same time 13 years ago.

Vietnamese officials say that under 60-year-old Nguyen Thi Teo's garden are the remains of four U.S. airmen who died when their B-52 bomber crashed in the village. They invited the Americans to Yen Thuong, about six miles (10 kilometers) from Hanoi, to see for themselves.

Already, the first excavations have turned up bones and aircraft fragments that are being sent to Hawaii for laboratory analysis.

The huge B-52 demolished Mrs. Teo's house and killed her husband, a 12-year-old son and 11 other villagers on Dec. 20, 1972. The villagers filled in the crash crater.

Spokesmen for Mr. Bush and for Mr. Kemp said that any private work undertaken by the firm was solely the firm's business.

## General Says Yurchenko Affirmed U.S. Appraisals

By Stephen Engelberg  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — The chairman of a Pentagon commission on security said that he had discussed Soviet espionage techniques with Vitaly S. Yurchenko, a Soviet intelligence officer who said he was defecting to the United States but later returned to Moscow.

General Richard G. Stilwell, the commission chairman, said Thursday Mr. Yurchenko had confirmed several assessments made by U.S. intelligence officials. Sources familiar with the discussion said that

Mr. Yurchenko defected to the United States in August but later asserted that he had been drugged and kidnapped by the Central Intelligence Agency. The agency denied

Some Reagan administration officials have said since that Mr. Yurchenko might have been a Soviet plant. General Stilwell, the former deputy under secretary of defense for policy, said he believed that Mr. Yurchenko's defection had been genuine.

The report on security has been received by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, who is to decide which recommendations to adopt. Several require congressional action. Mr. Weinberger already has ordered all military commanders to conduct a "top to bottom" inspection of security practices.

The commission recommended that the three million people with clearances to handle "secret" material be subject to random polygraph, or lie detector, tests. It called for stiffer penalties for security lapses by military contractors.

Mr. Yurchenko told General Stilwell that most Americans who spied for the Soviet Union were volunteers, not recruits.

The commission announced Thursday its recommendations for a broad array of changes in the military's security procedures.

General Stilwell discussed the proposals with reporters, saying that the continuing uncertainty over whether Mr. Yurchenko was a Soviet plant or a defector who changed his mind would not affect the commission's conclusions.

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## AMERICAN TOPICS

## The Voters' Message: Performance Counts

In one television commercial, the Republican candidate for governor of Virginia, Wyatt B. Durrette, was shown in stern profile against the American flag, decisively stabbing the air with his finger. In another, the Republican candidate for state attorney general, W. R. O'Brien, led his happy, healthy family in a frolic through the surf straight into the eye of the camera. Both candidates lost in this month's elections.

The Washington Post, suggesting that competence, rather than image or party, is the main concern of today's voter, quoted James E. Tierney, 38, who plans to run for governor of Maine after five years as state attorney general: "The old politics of the media consultants showing the guy walking down the beach in the surf with his family, or rolling on the lawn with his kids and his dog, doesn't make it anymore."

Mr. Tierney is a Democrat, but he cited a Republican, Governor Thomas H. Kean of New Jersey, whose decisive re-election pointed up the "nonpartisan" nature of today. Voters are looking for character, integrity, principles — and efficiency. That's been happening all over the country.

## Short Takes

Work-related injuries and illnesses increased in 1984 for the first time in four years, by 11.7 percent, the largest jump on record, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The AFL-CIO labor organization blamed "Reagan administration policies of weak enforcement and deregulation." But Karl Kronebush of the congressional Office of Technology Assessment said, "As plants pick up more activity and hire



NEW LOOK — California's chief justice, Rose E. Bird, 48, seen left at the time of her appointment in 1977, has redefined her image, right. Controversial for voting every death sentence she has considered, Miss Bird is to run for a further 12-year term in elections next year.

new workers, the injury rates go up."

Only nonsmokers need apply to join the 17-officer police force of Holden, Massachusetts. The requirement was ratified in a labor contract with current officers, 16-1. The last two smokers on the force have quit. Other American police and fire departments have stopped hiring people who smoke, but Holden is believed to be the first to write a nonsmoking clause into a union contract.

Patrolman Donald Ball, shop steward for the policemen's union, said: "To ride in a police cruiser with a smoker for eight hours in the wintertime with the windows rolled up is uncomfortable."

After 40 years of frustration at not being allowed to fold their government checks, Americans are about to get some relief. Punch-card technology is being phased out in favor of checks made of lighter, foldable paper. Splicing and mutilating the checks can still render them invalid. But the Treasury Department, apparently relying on people's good sense, has refined that most famous of government warnings, "Do not fold, splice or mutilate."

**Shorter Takes:** A poll of U.S. college presidents rated Stanford first among major universities for academic excellence and Williams first among small liberal arts schools. ... With Ronald Reagan saying he wished people would stop referring to the Strategic Defense Initiative as Star Wars, his press spokesman, Larry Speakes, is pushing "Star Shield" as a substitute phrase.

W. Ann Reynolds, the first woman chancellor of the California State University system, has had its motto changed from the Latin for "Man, Truth, Voice" to "Voice, Truth, Life."

— Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

## U.S. House Panel Clears Tax on Rich

By David E. Rosenbaum  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House Ways and Means Committee has approved a stiff minimum tax on wealthy people and profitable corporations.

The measure would prevent many individuals and companies from taking advantage of tax breaks to trim their tax liability to little or nothing. It also would raise billions of dollars more than President Ronald Reagan's minimum tax plan.

After approving the measure Thursday night, the committee then began debating limits on deductions for business meals and entertainment, one of the few thorny issues remaining.

With the panel in the final stage of its six-month effort to revise the U.S. federal income tax system, the chairman, Dan Rostenkowski, an Illinois Democrat, called its package "the biggest reform bill in history" and a "massive improvement over present law."



PROTEST IN CHILE — An estimated 400,000 people gathered in O'Higgins Park in Santiago on Thursday. The rally was called by the Democratic Alliance, a center-left coalition, to demand the end of 12 years of military rule by General Augusto Pinochet.

## Report Ties India to Unrest in Canada

By Herbert Denton  
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — Canadian officials have said there are investigations that the Indian government has carried out illegal intelligence operations in Canada that may be linked to a series of violent incidents within the local Sikh community.

The Toronto Globe and Mail reported Thursday that Canadian officials believe Indian government agents have operated covertly here for more than three years and seemed to be working to discredit Canadian-based groups pressing for a separate Sikh homeland in India.

High Commissioner S.J.S. Chatwal, India's diplomatic representative in Canada, vehemently denied the report, saying: "The whole thing to our mind is completely baseless and goes to almost being nonsense."

But a carefully worded statement by a Canadian External Affairs

Ministry spokesman, Sean Brady, did not specifically deny the accusation.

The Mounties said there was no substance or foundation to the newspaper's assertion that Canadian investigators now believe that Indian government agents may have been responsible for both the crash of an Air-India jet off the coast of Ireland last June and the explosion on the same day of a suitcase at Tokyo's Narita airport.

Two baggage handlers were killed in Japan and all 329 passengers and crew died in the Air-India crash. Both the luggage that exploded in Japan and the Air-India flight had originated in Canada.

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## Pact Allows Emergency Air Landing In Soviet

By Richard Witkin  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Soviet-American-Japanese civil aviation pact announced in Geneva sets up the first procedures for foreign airliners or other civil planes to make emergency landings in the Soviet Union, the chief U.S. negotiator of the agreement said.

Until now, airplanes in trouble over the North Pacific in areas closer to Soviet territory than to American or Japanese airfields have had no ready means for contacting the Soviet authorities for landing authorization.

"We have broken through a long-standing aviation barrier there," said Donald R. Segner, an associate administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration.

Equally important, he said, was the creation of procedures to help civil aircraft get back on course after having gotten lost or having strayed into another nation's airspace.

The pact was signed in Washington on Tuesday and was announced Thursday in the communiqué from the Geneva meeting. The document said that President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, viewed the development "with satisfaction."

The three-nation negotiations were undertaken after a Soviet jet fighter shot down a South Korean Boeing 747 airliner that had flown over the Soviet island of Sakhalin on Sept. 1, 1983. All 269 people on the jumbo jet were killed.

The Soviet government contended that the plane had been on an espionage mission. An inquiry conducted by the International Civil Aviation Organization found no evidence that the plane had been spying.

Mr. Segner said that all the technical details of new direct phone links between Soviet and Japanese air traffic centers and other improvements in communications had been worked out. He said the improved network was expected to go into operation in six to eight months.

Mr. Segner said that six to eight months would be required before implementation because time was needed for the installation of communications equipment and for the training of some Soviet technicians.

In accordance with worldwide practice, English will be the language for handling air-traffic problems under the pact.

A crucial element of the system

will be a direct phone link between the air traffic control stations at Khabarovsk in the Soviet Union and in Tokyo. This will be backed up, Mr. Segner said, by telegraphic and radio links.

Direct telephone links between the Japanese center and the American traffic control center in Anchorage, Alaska already exist.

It was from Anchorage that the South Korean plane, Korean Air Lines Flight 007, took off on a trip to Seoul along a standard flight path that passes near the Kamchatka Peninsula in the Soviet Union. Instead of following the flight path, the plane began easing too far west soon after its takeoff, and it was hundreds of miles off course in Soviet airspace when it was destroyed by a Soviet jet.

Under the system in effect at the time, there was no procedure for contacting the Soviet civil air authorities to try to rectify the situation even if the crew, or the American or Japanese authorities, had known what was happening.

Soviet air traffic stations were not involved because the flight's intended course lay outside the air-space they control.

With the new system, Mr. Segner explained, the Russians can be rapidly notified of a navigation problem and a stray plane can be directed back to its proper route.

Similar assistance will be available for planes threatened by a breakdown or fire in flight.

## ■ Flights May Resume

The United States and the Soviet Union have reached tentative agreement allowing resumption of direct commercial airline flights between the two countries after a nearly four-year suspension, officials said Friday. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The agreement, clearing the way for at least four commercial flights a week by Pan American World Airways and the Soviet airline Aeroflot, was finalized by negotiators in Moscow, according to Transportation Department officials.

The agreement, clearing the way

for at least four commercial flights

a week by Pan American World

Airways and the Soviet airline

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Airways and

## Envoy Confers in Beirut With Hostages' Captors

Reuters

BEIRUT — The archbishop of Canterbury's personal envoy, Terry Waite, reported Friday a second face-to-face meeting with kidnappers holding four American hostages in Lebanon and "significant steps" in his efforts to win their release.

Mr. Waite said, however, that the hostages' situation remained very dangerous "and it really could end in disaster."

The meeting originally was scheduled for Thursday, but Mr. Waite, who was caught in heavy street fighting between Druze and Shiite Moslem militias in West Beirut, was forced to postpone it.

He also made a plea for the kidnappers of a Briton, Alec Collett, 62, a journalist seized last March while on assignment for a United Nations relief agency, to contact him and "let me know about his situation."

Mr. Waite repeated a plea to those holding four Frenchmen to release one whom they have said is gravely ill. He is believed to be Marcel Caron, a diplomat.

"It is cruel to further punish a sick man," Mr. Waite said. He made his statement on the fourth day of his second recent visit to Beirut, and said he planned to fly to London on Sunday and then meet with U.S. church and government officials in New York.

Speaking as explosions from heavy street fighting rattled windows in his hotel lobby, Mr. Waite said he had met the wife and brother of two of the French hostages in Beirut.

Asked later if he had achieved the "major move" toward freedom for the Americans that he hoped for when he returned to Beirut on Tuesday, Mr. Waite simply said: "Yes."

When asked if he now was taking a message from the kidnappers to New York, he replied: "I have steps that I am going to take now. I believe it is possible that we can find a way out of this deadlock."

The shadowy Islamic Jihad organization holding the Americans is demanding U.S. pressure on Kuwait to free 17 Arabs imprisoned on bombing charges. Washington has replied that it will not deal with "terrorists."

The Associated Press  
Terry Waite, left, talking in Beirut with the brother of one of the French hostages.

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## Reagan Says Talks With Gorbachev Have 'Moved Arms Control Forward'

(Continued from Page 1)

program for a space-based shield against nuclear missiles. The Russians have made SDI their chief target. Mr. Reagan used one of his longest private meetings with Mr. Gorbachev to explain his commitment to the missile defense system, but the president said Thursday night that he ran into deep skepticism by the Soviet leader.

"This discussion produced a very direct exchange of views," Mr. Reagan said. "Mr. Gorbachev insisted that we might use a strategic defense system to put offensive weapons into space and establish nuclear superiority."

I made it clear that SDI has nothing to do with offensive weapons; that, instead, we are investigating non-nuclear defensive systems that would only threaten offensive missiles, not people," he added. "If our research succeeds, it will bring much closer the safer, more stable world we seek. Nations could defend themselves against missile attack, and mankind, at long last, escape the prison of mutual terror — this is my dream."

The president also said he had described to Mr. Gorbachev his idea of "open laboratories" to permit Soviet experts to see firsthand that SDI does not involve offensive weapons. Under this idea, Americans would get a look at Soviet research programs on strategic defense that Mr. Reagan said have been going on for "many years."

Mr. Reagan told Congress he "reassured" Mr. Gorbachev that if the U.S. research demonstrates "a defense against nuclear missiles is possible," then the United States would offer to share it with allies and Moscow in an attempt to "replace all strategic missiles with such a defense, which threatens no one."

Mr. Reagan said he told Mr. Gorbachev "that we are a nation that defends, rather than attacks, that our alliances are defensive, not offensive. We don't seek nuclear superiority. We do not seek a first strike advantage over the Soviet Union. Indeed, one of my fundamental arms control objectives is to get rid of first strike weapons altogether."

The president said he wanted to "give a push" to negotiations in Geneva on nuclear and space weapons, and that both leaders must instruct the bargaining to "hasten their vital work." However, White

House officials said the negotiations would not resume earlier than scheduled in January, and Mr. Reagan offered no specifics about how the negotiations would be accelerated, as he and Mr. Gorbachev promised to do.

"We moved arms control forward from where we were last January, when the Soviets returned to the table," he said.

Mr. Reagan emphasized that he and Mr. Gorbachev had called for "early progress" on reducing nuclear weapons by 50 percent, although they still differed on which weapons should be cut, and that they wanted to "turn the talks toward our chief goal, offensive reductions."

Such a shift in emphasis could be an indication that both nations are ready to sidestep the deadlock over Mr. Reagan's strategic defense program and seek agreements reducing strategic and intermediate-range missiles.

Mr. Reagan, who has devoted his political career to criticism of Communism, said that there will be "enduring competition" between the superpowers, but he called for an end to the tension of recent years.

"Just as we must avoid illusions on our side, so we must dispel them on the Soviet side," he said, adding: "I have made it clear to Mr. Gorbachev that we must reduce the mistrust and suspicion between us if we are to do such things as reduce arms, and this will take deeds, not words alone. I believe he is in agreement."

"A new realism spawned the summit, the summit itself was a good start, and now our byword must be steady as we go," Mr. Reagan said.

"Where do we go from here?" he asked. "Well, our desire for improved relations is strong. We're ready and eager for step-by-step progress. We know that peace is not just the absence of war."

"We don't want a phony peace or a fragile peace," he added. "We did not go in pursuit of some kind of illusory detente. We can't be satisfied with cosmetic improvements that won't stand the test of time. We want real peace."

Reframing from my direct criticism of Moscow on human rights violations, Mr. Reagan said he discussed this with Mr. Gorbachev as a "peace issue."

## Geneva's Success: Process Wins Out Over Substance

(Continued from Page 1)

spoke of putting mutual relations on a new footing. But neither side wanted this level of optimism.

With respect to space-based defenses, the sides could have directed their negotiators in Geneva to focus where to draw the line between permissible research and banned development and testing. It could have tried to narrow differences about which forces on each side were to be cut. Some openings could have been found on regional issues. Principles for resolving the Afghan conflict, for instance, might have been established.

Breakthrough guidelines would have spoken of deep or 50-percent cuts in strategic forces but would have left undefined which forces would have been counted. The sides could have stated their desire to pursue a prompt and separate accord on medium-range forces but left blank what would be done about French and British nuclear arms.

They also could have repeated their statements to the effect that both would scrupulously observe the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty of 1972, reaffirmed that the treaty restricted the parties to "research," but left undefined whether certain kinds of testing might be allowed under this rubric.

Such guidelines turned out to be far beyond the concessions either side was prepared to make.

Instead, the two leaders settled for a middle package. They resulted where they have been for the last two months on nuclear arms and broke no new ground, by all accounts, agreeing only "to accelerate" the negotiations in Geneva. They stressed a procedural framework, including two more summit meetings and other high-level talks.

Once the two leaders set off on their own, it was not clear what would evolve, only that the tone and atmosphere would be upbeat.

In one way, the positive personal chemistry opened doors, at least for those in the U.S. camp who wanted to move toward a better package. But the personal diplomacy generated uncertainty. One of the worst nightmares for professional diplomats is to see what they regard as their unimpaired bosses going off on their own; they are never quite sure what was said and whether compromises were suggested that would run counter to policy or established interests.

The personal touch also shifted the focus of discussion away from substance and toward mood. That seemed to be Mr. Reagan's intent to establish a sense of seriousness to convince his counterpart of the administration's sincere desire for peace. Mr. Gorbachev seemed to be willing to go along.

## U.S. Navy Analyst Arrested, Accused of Spying for Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

example, usually are transferred without some sophisticated devices involving electronic countermeasures.

The Israelis also have been denied certain military intelligence information they wanted from the United States. Israel has long lobbied for a ground station through which it could directly receive transmissions of photographs from U.S. spy satellites.

Israeli intelligence officials have said that Washington generally refuses to provide information on the Jordanian and Egyptian military, and that data on the deployments of armed forces in other Arab countries are given only after having been screened. As a result, the Israelis have long flown their own reconnaissance missions over Arab countries.

**Israel Denies Involvement**

The Israeli Foreign Ministry said Friday that "we don't have the slightest idea" about the matter of Mr. Pollard's arrest, but were investigating it. United Press International reported from Jerusalem.

Israeli officials who asked not to be identified said that "such an activity, if it happened at all, is completely and totally opposed to our policy, as far as the United States is concerned."

## McFarlane Says Both Sides Gained From Geneva Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

side or the other made commitments "untenable."

"Today, you find on both sides countries that are able to make those commitments and to keep them," he added. "We are going into a period where the strength of both sides is roughly correspond-

ing, sufficient for both to sustain their policies."

"The question is can they bridge the differences and how do they view strategic stability? The president enters this with considerable optimism and enthusiasm and I think it bodes well for a more stable East-West relationship."

### ■ Murphy Briefs Israelis

William Claiborne of The Washington Post reported from Jerusalem:

Richard W. Murphy, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, briefed Israeli leaders Friday on the Geneva summit meeting, but according to Israeli officials, offered no evidence that the meeting was likely to have any impact on Middle East peace negotiations.

Following a meeting with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Mr. Murphy said that Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev had restated their respective positions on the Middle East.

A senior Israeli official said that

Mr. Murphy, who attended the session, offered detailed reports on the U.S.-Soviet talks.

"From what Murphy told us," the official said, "it is definitely clear that the Soviets are interested in having a bigger role in the Middle East. Of course, we know that."

Mr. Murphy was beginning a two-week Middle East tour in what is said to be an effort to set the stage for Israeli-Jordanian negotiations under some sort of international auspices.

Israeli officials said that in sepa-

rate talks, Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Edward A. Shevardnadze discussed the peace process in more detail, but reached no agreements.

U.S. Envoy to Visit China

Assistant Secretary of State Paul D. Wolfowitz was flying to Beijing on Saturday to brief Chinese leaders on the results of the Geneva summit meeting, Reuters reported. Mr. Wolfowitz also was briefing other Asian countries including Japan and South Korea diplomats said.

China's Foreign Ministry, mean-

while, welcomed the fact that Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev had expressed a willingness to improve relations, but noted that the two countries had pointed out that they had serious differences.

"We hope that from now on the United States and the Soviet Union will really give up their contention for military superiority and get down to negotiation in earnest," the Xinhua news agency quoted a ministry spokesman as saying.

### ■ Sikh Party Leaders Resign

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — Fifteen leaders of United Akali Dal, a radical Sikh faction in Punjab that broke away from the moderate Akali Dal party, resigned Friday to protest what one called the "dictatorial" attitude of the party leader, Jagtar Singh, United News of India reported.

### DEATH NOTICE

#### ROGERS

TOM ex Pepsi-Cola Int'l. Cairo, passed over peacefully on Nov. 4, 1985 at his home in Hertfordshire, after a long illness borne with extraordinary courage and determination.

### DEATH NOTICE

#### JARMA BENINGER

film actress of Beverly Hills, California, has just passed away. She had been married to Mr. R.E. Beninger III, formerly of Chicago, currently living in London. Mrs. Beninger is survived by her three sons, John, Kerry and Tyler.

# INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS



## ABU DHABI NATIONAL OIL COMPANY ANNOUNCES THE FOLLOWING VACANCIES

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## ARTS / LEISURE

**Building Spree Marks Golden Age for Washington Museums**

By Mary Bartiata  
*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — The new National Building Museum, housed in the century-old Pension Building in northwest Washington, is the only museum of its kind in the United States — perhaps the inevitable monument for the age of gentrification and giant cranes. Washington's 70th museum, it is dedicated to celebrating the United States' building arts and design from architecture to the splendors of turn-of-the-century wrought iron.

"Americans have been more apt

to study the great palaces of Europe than our own architecture," said Bates Lowry, the museum's director and architectural historian. "This museum will try to see to it that at an early stage in their education, Americans know what our important buildings are, and what a record those buildings are of their own society."

The opening of the Building Museum is the latest milestone in a golden age for Washington's museums, part of a national mania for labeling and exhibition. Due in Washington next are:

The National Museum of Women

in the Arts (expected to open by April 1987 at the renovated Masonic Temple building); the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum (under construction just off the Washington Mall); a Museum of the City of Washington (expected to open next fall in an old school building); and the Smithsonian's Quadrangle project, to open in May 1988, which will include the Sackler Gallery for Oriental Art and a new, larger home for the Museum of African Art. The U.S. Army has announced plans for its national museum to be located near the Pentagon, but the funding and construction date are still uncertain.

There have been notable museum expansions as well during the past decade. The National Gallery of Art's East Wing was completed in 1979; the National Air and Space Museum, which moved into its present site in 1976, averages 10 million visitors annually and claims to be the most visited museum in the world. The National Collection of Fine Arts was rechristened the National Museum of American Art in 1980 and has more than quadrupled the size of its collection since 1968. The National Geographic Society's Explorers Hall museum is being overhauled in honor of the society's centennial in 1988.

"Museums have been opening at an enormous rate," said Stephen E. Weil, the Hirshhorn Museum's deputy director. California, for example, has been opening museums at a rate equal to one a month since 1979. There is a computer museum in Boston, a broadcasting museum in New York and, in Lincoln, Nebraska, the National Museum of Roller Skating.

The National Building Museum puts Washington two behind Manhattan in number of museums, according to the Official Museum Directory of the American Association of Museums. That listing doesn't include Washington's lesser-known collections, such as the Bethune Museum and Archives

(the nation's largest collection of artifacts of black women leaders), the Volta Bureau (antique hearing aids, ear trumpets and the library of Alexander Graham Bell) and the St. Elizabeth Hospital Museum (relics of Ezra Pound and historical artifacts from the country's first federal mental hospital).

New York, Reger and others said, is still far ahead of Washington in "alternative spaces," or galleries for avant-garde art, and it is still the capital for finance and theater, but Washington's museum boom has helped transform the city from a cultural backwater to an essential landmark in the United States' cultural landscape.

Experts attribute the museum boom to an assortment of factors, including a better-educated public with more leisure time, the increased showmanship of museum directors and the nation's cultural coming of age.

Lowry, the Building Museum director, suggested that museums may be answering a deeper need. "They have become a place in our society where people go seeking something they don't have — aesthetic satisfaction or education," he said.

**New Glory for Old Pension Building**

By Henry Mitchell  
*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — Part of the charm of the National Building Museum, which opened after years of restoration, is the Pension Building, the great structure that houses the museum.

The designer was General Montgomery C. Meigs, the only known architect in history to copy the Farnese Palace in Rome but double its size. His fourth floor is squeezed between the third floor and the three-story crenelated tower with no hint on the exterior that it is there, and he lapsed into virtual architectural insanity with his notion of 200-odd

busts stuck in niches so far above the lobby floor that only a stray condor could see them.

His brickwork should get him into heaven, however. Nowhere else in Washington has brick ever been handled so lovingly, or with so satisfying a degree of skill.

There were 1,500 clerks working on pensions in the building, and some of them hated Meigs' notion of a healthy work environment, which included a steady flow (gale, some said) of fresh air. Below every window, three bricks were omitted. (The Building Museum softies have plugged up all the holes.)

The building looks better close up than at a distance, where the fine craftsmanship is lost. Its glory, however, is its interior. Meigs carried on about having a "park" in the lobby and noted wistfully that somebody had given him two fine palm trees. The fountain is his idea, along with the tile floor (in poor repair beneath a new carpet); the paving under the arcades, now terra-cotta, was originally tile.

As long ago as 1968 such lovers of great space as the architect Chloethiel Woodard Smith were suggesting that the Pension Building be turned into a museum of the building arts. A small committee was meeting. Lawyers, architects, critics and government officials pitched in, eventually winning their cause. The building is owned by the federal government, which lends it to the museum board, a private group.

Before the museum opened, a small check was received from two recently electrical workers in Detroit, marked "for our showplace," and to the director this was a gift of major significance.

Jack (Gary Bestiaria), has been laid off and wants to splurge away

their savings to open a bicycle repair shop, while her boss at the supermarket hounds her to work

Christmas Eve. Gailie needs someone to teach her the meaning of

**MAGIC CHRISTMAS' BEGUILING**

CAPSULE reviews of films released in the United States:

Paul Atanassio of The Washington Post on "One Magic Christmas":

Vivid, beautifully produced and beguilingly perverse, Phillip Morris' film promises to become a holiday fixture. Gimme Granger (Mary Steenburgen), a small-town housewife, could fit her Christmas spirit in an egg cup. Her husband,

Vincent Camby of The New York Times on "White Nights":

As star vehicles go, Taylor Hackford's film is an Edsel. The only reason to buy it — a compelling one — is Mikhail Baryshnikov. His co-star is Gregory Hines, a great tap dancer but not in Baryshnikov's league as a film personality, especially not with this kind of ludicrous material. Baryshnikov plays a Russian ballet star who defected eight years earlier and finds himself back in the Soviet Union when his jet accidentally crashes in Siberia. Hines plays a Hungarian-born dancer who, disenchanted over Vietnam, has defected to the Soviet Union and, after initial celebrity, finds himself in Siberia with what looks to be a permanent traveling tap company of "Foxy and Bass." An escape melodrama eventually ensues, only tolerable when Baryshnikov is on the screen.

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MOVIE MARQUEE

Christmas. Enter Gideon (Harry Dean Stanton), a Christmas angel.

With his bald face and blank-eyed convict's stare, Stanton is a remarkable case of casting against type, cutting what's syrupy in the story.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Carnegie Show Stands Out Among Internationals

By John Russell  
*New York Times Service*

PITTSBURGH — The 49th Carnegie International Exhibition has not been rivaled by any international exhibition of its kind in this visitor's experience.

Remembering the student demonstrations, the unauthorized rehanging in the middle of the night, the open hostility between one country and another and the bitterly disputed prize givings that have been the mark of this or that opening since the end of World War II, what was going on in Pittsburgh was hard to credit. In a troubled world, the Carnegie International of 1985 seemed to have been launched in an atmosphere of multinational harmony. For this, credit is due to John R. Lane, director of the Carnegie Institute Museum of Art; to his curator for contemporary art, John Caldwell; and to the international committee they invoked.

As to the prize winners — the West German painter Anselm Kiefer and the American sculptor Richard Serra — they could almost be said to have nominated themselves. It would have been very difficult, for instance, for any sculpture inside the Carnegie Institute Museum of Art to match the impact of Richard Serra's 40-foot-high (12-meter) weathering steel "Carnegie," which stands just outside the front door on a middle ground between museum and street.

Whereas the Serra sculpture stands tall, both figuratively and literally, the show's painters, sculptors and solitary representatives of video art have to face a tumultuous promiscuity. The Heinz Galleries in the museum are neither few nor small, and every attempt was made to accommodate the 41 strongly characterized and often mutually incompatible contributors with some semblance of fairness. But this was an exhibition in which artists gave not only their best, but their biggest. This sometimes led to trouble.

Brian Marden, for instance, is a painter whose work has a plain grandeur and a fundamental stability that call for calm and stillness in its surroundings. When it is hung as an installation that has Georg Baselitz on one side and Francesco Clemente on the other, it might as well be back where it came from. No one ever called Julian Schnabel unassimilable, but even one of his very large paintings had trouble beating back the outsize and caricatural painted bronze heads of representative Florentines by Markus Lüpertz that had been set out in front of it.

Conceivably it was better to be in the thick of things than to be tucked away like Ellsworth Kelly, in corners no less disadvantageous. Even so, there were, quite justifiably, some long faces among the contributors, even if they came to realize that there was "nothing personal" about it. Besides, much of the work is by its nature aggressive, and well able to fight for itself. It could also be argued that the chance to see so much ambitious work in one place was more important than the search for optimum conditions in which to see it.

Perhaps it was Per Kirkeby, a Danish painter born in 1938, who in his catalog essay came nearest to defining the timely fascination of this show. "There are times when American qualities are indispensable and others when the European dead-weight is suddenly worth that weight in gold. There were the '60s and there is now. There are great fluctuations, and there is your own biology. Remarkably often, the two things go well together. So, each to its own time."

What we witness in Pittsburgh is a moment in art at which the old world and the new are for once in equilibrium. That equilibrium is

by 20.) It is the achievement of Kiefer that when face to face with his work we are forced to rethink not only the history of painting but the history of humankind. Other living painters have addressed that possibility in a frantic, antic way. Kiefer's paintings look by comparison as if the lapsed ages of the past had gone into their kneading.

There were some welcome diversions from the standard international road show of contemporary art. If Lucian Freud, at 63 the oldest contributor to the show, has never quite been accepted in the United States, it may be because what he has to say about human nature and about the properties of paint is too intransigent, too naked and too poignant. Be that as it may, the group of his paintings in Pittsburgh is about as good as it could be, and it includes the (for him) very large painting called "Large Interior W 11 (after Watteau)," which is both an echo of a famous Watteau in the Thysen collection and a portrait of five young people in the tumbledown part of London that Freud has made his own. No less tenderly than Watteau does Freud portray the fugitive nature of first youth, the inevitability of oncoming hurts and the state of abstracted reverie in which very young people often huddle together.

In the museum's permanent collection, no more than a pace or two away from the International, there is a wall painting by Mel Bochner called "Syncopate" (1981). Strong in color and festive in its deportment, it has a propulsive air, as if it were jumping a fence on its way to somewhere important. Looking at it, we add Bochner's name to the list of those who might well have been in the International.

As it happens, Bochner, like Philip Pearlstein, Andy Warhol and Jonathan Borofsky, is an alumnus of Pittsburgh's Carnegie Mellon University. The university art gallery, directed by Dec. 22 an exhibition of Bochner's work over the past 12 years. It begins with the gravity and austerity of the charcoal drawings of 1973, in which Bochner first tested the potential of plain black shapes that could be triangles, squares or pentagons.

Without ever quite discarding that point of departure, he went on to thicken the plot, consistently and year by year. Now acrobatic and aerial, now dense and imploded, the shapes were cut out in textures of every kind, from the virtual transparency of many of the "ricochet drawings" of 1981 to the recent works done with oil and enamel.

Halfway through the exhibition, and after we have taken a great deal of chromatic buffeting, a large white room is given over to Kiefer and Robert Ryman. No pairing could be more mutually beneficial.

The white radiance of Ryman, so subtly inflected, ideally sets off the huge, densely worked images of Kiefer. (The prize-winning painting, "Midgard," measures 12 feet

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The Bochner retrospective is di-

vided between the university art gallery and the Hewlett Gallery in the College of Fine Arts, a short walk away. In the catalog, King and Charles Stuckey do a fine job of elucidation.



"A Citizen of Florence," by Markus Lüpertz.

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What we witness in Pittsburgh is

a moment in art at which the old world and the new are for once in equilibrium. That equilibrium is

abundant primarily to artists, born between 1932 and 1953, who are in the middle of something, not near the end of something. It is to this, as much as to anything else, that this International owes both its ex-

cellence and its difficulties.

There are other surprises in the

show, which can be seen through Jan. 5. I enjoyed especially the three-screen video installation by Dara Birnbaum, which goes on its quietly hypnotic way despite all the racket images around it. There is also much to savor in the contributions of Sol LeWitt, Neil Jenney, Jan Dibbets and Howard Hodgkin, who are so completely themselves that we cannot imagine them getting into a competitive frame of mind.

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Something to Build On

### A Spirit of Geneva

Not a bad two days' work in Geneva. After years of bitter name-calling and sterile combat, the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States decided that they really needed a more respectful relationship. After hours of spirited debate, President Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev attest that, much as they deplore each other's military buildup, they share an interest in controlling the arms race and restraining their other rivalries. Nothing startling there; these conclusions merely ratify the attitudes of their predecessors. Yet both men judged this to be progress which makes it so.

On the central issue of arms control, they did little more than reiterate sharp disagreements about space-based defenses. Yet the decision to meet again next year and in 1987 offers at least a chance to "accelerate" the negotiations. Many more high-level contacts will be needed to break through to significant arms reductions. But the atmospheric gains in Geneva look to be more than momentary.

Mr. Gorbachev, who is likely to lead the Soviet Union for the foreseeable future, certifies that the president whom Moscow so often vilifies as a mortal enemy is actually a rational competitor interested in rules of restraint. And Mr. Reagan, the most stridently anti-Communist president since World War II, testifies that no amount of evil in the Soviet system should discourage Americans from pursuing their interests in negotiation and compromise. Margaret Thatcher was right: Conservatives can do business with Mr. Gorbachev.

That turns back the clock, at least to 1980. The hostilities uncorked by Soviet actions in Afghanistan and Poland and by Ronald Reagan's rejection of the SALT-2 arms treaty have not been forgotten, but they are declared to be history. American and Soviet society both stand to gain from this diplomatic revival.

Mr. Gorbachev commits a new generation of Soviet leaders to coexistence and better relations with America. That puts a premium on defusing crises abroad, if only to focus on domestic development. Mr. Reagan invests his great popularity in a cause that could liberate American politics from its initial unrelenting psychological and economic warfare against the Soviet Union. Both governments have indeed made a "fresh start." And both leaders are likely to stick to that track because it promises them political profit.

The Soviet leader, only eight months in office, has quickly made himself the equal of an American leader who prizes national strength. As the man who matched wits with Mr. Reagan and will do so again in America next June, Mr. Gorbachev acquires new authority in the Kremlin. And as Mr. Reagan recognized in his rush to report to Congress Thursday night, the president has robbed the Democrats of the peace issue and will look for dividends in his struggles over legislation and for control of the Senate next year.

None of this guarantees early progress on arms control, Afghanistan or Nicaragua. The institutionalized suspicions that drive Soviet-American rivalries will not yield to fireside civility or clever arguments. But conflicting views of national interest can be redefined over time, if the heads of government press their bureaucracies toward that end.

The chances are great that if Mr. Reagan

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### A New Civility

It was at the least a civil summit. Whatever differences were expressed in their long sessions alone, in public President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev were at pains to display restraint and amiability. A hint of frustration seemed to touch Mr. Gorbachev's remarks at his press conference on Thursday. And Mr. Reagan acknowledged to Congress Thursday night that he had paid Mr. Gorbachev "the tribute of candor." Yet, on the surface, cordiality and forbearance reigned.

There is always the risk in these summit extravaganzas, that the chemistry will go sour or that differences will widen into misunderstanding or worse. By this standard it would have been enough for the president to come home cloaked in an aura of relief that relations had not worsened. In fact, both leaders said that something more positive was achieved in the way of mutual understanding and that a political impulse was given to arms control. That two more summits are in the offing is reassuring. Much can be said for a subdued and steady approach to Soviet-American relations, especially when the gap in formal positions and in leaders' perspectives is so broad.

Still, a thinness of tangible results is notable. The exchanges and humanitarian relief and other items were something, but the summit did not produce agreement even on the full list of lesser bilateral accords that had earlier been described as fit for Geneva sanction. Nor was there public sign of any decision on the large arms control issues or on the regional disputes that lie at the heart of Soviet-American rivalry.

For Mr. Gorbachev, one can guess that his failure to stop the Strategic Defense Initiative, which the Kremlin had characterized as his chief summit concern, had something to do with his readiness to paint as successes the less tangible, atmospheric modifications. At his press conference he insisted that slamming the door on the SDI was the continuing Soviet condition for "radical" cutbacks in offensive arms. Still, the final joint statement recorded his agreement to seek "early progress" in "areas where there is common ground." The "areas" named exclude the Soviet priority of space arms but include the American priorities of deep cuts in offensive strategic arms and an interim accord on missiles in Europe.

Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and some others had urged Mr. Reagan not to trade away the SDI or to extend the controls of SALT-2. Mr. Reagan evidently did not. But it seems premature to conclude that "Wemberger won" on arms control, or that the perfunctory language in the joint statement on regional issues means there are no chances for restraint there either. The deepening of consultation could turn out to be important.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

### Other Opinion

#### They Didn't Avert Their Eyes

President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev did not avert their eyes from each other in their meeting at Geneva. The future of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union is hidden in the undisclosed contents of their private talks. In any case, we value the fact that the summit was held and that they promised to continue the dialogue. That is a "fresh start."

The joint statement says that both countries have set a goal of a 50-percent reduction in nuclear arms, but the two sides could not agree on the Strategic Defense Initiative. The world can only expect that the two leaders will make more efforts toward this goal, as promised in their statement at the end of the summit. Each of the two countries is shouldering difficult domestic problems, and they have come under pressure from their allies to promote dialogue.

— Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo).

Mr. Gorbachev is a realist; the main lesson of this summit is precisely that he has decided to accept differences and resume not only sustained dialogue but also much more active

— Le Monde (Paris).

It is hoped that the Middle East will figure prominently in exchanges in the near future in view of the urgent need to promote the peace process, the valuable contribution that both superpowers can undoubtedly make and the fact that the Middle East remains a possible area of U.S.-Soviet confrontation.

— The Egyptian Gazette (Cairo).

#### FROM OUR NOV. 23 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910: A Herculean Task in Panama**  
PARIS — Hercules, says the mythological story, tore asunder two mountains and opened a passage between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. That was a good day's work even for the greatest of Greek heroes, but there is a man on the Isthmus of Panama who is doing a work that may be reckoned of even greater importance. Colonel George W. Goethals' report on the progress of the Panama Canal is as impressive as the splendid Homeric line. The whole world watches the digging of this passage between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, for it will mean the remaking of the map of trade routes. The revelation that the opening of the canal may occur two or three years sooner than the original target date of 1915 has given the world a kind of shock of pleasure—or of pain, according to the point of view.

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By Flora L

G

## Discovering The Art of Islamic Cairo

By Souren Melikian

**F**EW ARAB capitals of the Middle East have survived the turmoil of 20th-century events with their mosques, their palaces, the maze of their century-old streets, the gates that lead through the ramparts, even the fantastic necropolis sprawling beyond its limits.

Cairo has. Despite the quickening pace of destruction that threatens many mansions and mansions, it is the artistic Rome of the Arab world. Whole areas still stand almost as they did 500 or 600 years ago. The Ancient Egypt of the pyramids is some miles away, not in the city that was founded by the adepts of Islam more than 1,000 years ago. Several of its monuments are as unique to Islamic architecture as Saint Peter's is to baroque art in Christian Europe.

There is no other mosque like the powerful square structure erected by Ahmad ibn Tulun in 879. Low walls enclose an outer courtyard beyond which emerge the higher walls of the mosque itself. Pierced by one long horizontal line of arched windows placed high above ground level, it looks like a fortress.

Small rectangular doors lead at wide intervals into its inner space, a huge courtyard surrounded by arcades, three aisles deep on one side, five on the other sides. Enormous piers with engaged columns in each angle support barrel vaults with ogee profile, a reminder that Gothic Europe borrowed not a little from the Islamic East, including the pointed arch. Stucco panels exquisitely carved with geometrical patterns once covered all the soffits, or undersides, of the arches.

Several can still be seen, masterpieces of Islamic abstract design at its highest, strongly marked by the influence of Iran, as K.A.C. Creswell, the author of "Early Muslim Architecture," has pointed out. They do not lessen the impression of ascetic restraint nor did, probably, the panels of Kufic calligraphy carved in teakwood, some of which remain.

Progressing through the archways from one massive pier to another, one is reminded of the Islamic theme that the world is but a passage leading to light. Light, indeed, glares intensely in the courtyard. Damaged more than 100 years ago and restored, the Mosque of Ibn Tulun retains its austere grandeur and invites meditation.

The later periods have left here and there a gem or two of abstract carving in wood and stucco. One of the most accomplished stucco *nihabas* (a shallow niche indicating the direction of Mecca which Moslems face when saying prayers) was completed in 1094 A.D. In the 13th century, a *nimbar*, or preacher's chair that looks like a staircase leading to a domed platform, was carved with intricate geometrical patterns.

At the center of the courtyard, a domed monument built in 1296 over the abutment well looks like an exercise in solid geometry of surprising modernity. It

(Continued on Next Page)



Major mosques of Cairo:  
Ibn Toloun, above,  
Al Azhar, below.

## At Luxor, Preservation Gains Time for Legacy of Pharaohs

By Jane Friedman

**L**UXOR — The clippety-clop of wobbly horse-drawn carriages along the Nile road gives this town in Upper Egypt a sleepy feeling. But nearby, Egyptian, European and American archaeologists working hard to save its ancient remains.

From roughly 2000 B.C. to 500 B.C., Luxor was the religious and political capital of an empire that stretched from the Upper Nile to the Euphrates. The pharaohs built huge monuments here to themselves and to their god Amun, from whom they claimed their right to rule.

The bulk of the excavations in Luxor were carried out from the mid-19th to mid-20th centuries. They bared the magnificent temple of Luxor, the power base of the Egyptian kings, and the temple of Karnak, which was the residence of Amun. Both temples were built more than 3,000 years ago.

They also uncovered the huge tombs of the Valley of the Kings and the Valley of the Queens and the smaller tombs of nobles and workmen in which daily life and religious beliefs were recounted in detail.

The ruins of Luxor are the largest concentration of antiquities in the world and many have been preserved in original form and color so that they give a striking picture of the pharaohs.

The excavations show a highly ordered society in which kingship was regularly reconfirmed in elaborate rituals.

The magnificent frescos and reliefs also show the human side of the pharaohs: Queen Hatshepsut, who dressed in men's clothes, pharaohs who scratched out the images of the kings who came before them and King Akhenaten, who threw out the cult of the gods and installed one god, Aton, although his monotheistic policy was reversed after his death.

Nevertheless, the scores of tombs and temples that have been excavated are in danger of extinction. The opening of the monuments has made them vulnerable to dust, sand, air and the abuse of the many tourists who visit them each year. Several tombs have already been closed to the public.

In addition, the Aswan High Dam, which became operational in 1968, has raised the underground water table, exposing the monuments to the erosive effect of salt in the water. Some of the water evaporates, but the salt crystallizes inside the monuments, causing pieces of rock to break off.

Dr. Lanny Bell, director of the University of Chicago's archaeological team in Luxor, said the monuments are deteriorating so fast that 75 percent of the objects in photographs taken of Luxor temple in 1988 no longer exist.

The tomb of Nefertiti, a wife of Rameses II, has become "one big salt bubble," he said, and it may never be opened again.

Hundreds of tombs and temples have not yet been excavated. They include the palaces of pharaohs and the tomb of Rameses II, which has not been touched because of its precarious construction and the danger it could pose to excavators.

Archaeologists today, however, are focusing on small excavations and on restoring and preserving the excavated legacy of the pharaohs.

At an area called Abu el Grot, an Egyptian team is excavating the homes of ordinary people from the time of Rameses II and earlier. The rise in the water table has made these ruins vulnerable. The Avenue of the Sphinxes, which ran from Karnak to Luxor temples, is also being excavated.

On the west side of the Nile, which was a huge burial ground probably because the sun sets in the west, the Egyptians are uncovering a large tomb that contained the mummies of Mummo Emhat, a mayor of ancient

Joseph Nicas/The Image Bank

Detail of a wall at Luxor.

(Continued on Next Page)

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

## TRAVEL IN EGYPT

A SPECIAL REPORT

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23-24, 1985

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## On Tour in a Land of Monumental History

By Scott MacLeod

**C**AIRO — Herodotus, that intrepid tourist from Halicarnassus, visited Egypt and loved it. Among other things, he marveled at how Egyptians snared crocodiles from the Nile by using pigs as bait.

At one point, Herodotus commented: "I shall have a great deal to say because of the number of remarkable things which the country contains and because of the fact that most monuments which beggar description can be found there than anywhere else in the world." This was 1,500 years ago.

To his credit, the Greek traveler-historian did not succumb to the pyramids. He explored the entire land, from the Nile to its outer deserts, as might a traveler today who is curious about Egypt's 5,000 years of civilization, from Menes, who united Lower and Upper Egypt, to the modern Arab nation of Nasser, Sadat and Mubarak.

Those who follow this route, particularly Americans, should, of course, be sensitive to the political

Herodotus did not succumb to the pyramids. He explored the entire land, from the Nile to its outer deserts.

tensions in the Middle East. During recent demonstrations in Cairo following the commanding of the Achille Lauro, Americans were warned to stay away from universities, where anti-American sentiment was high. The State Department cautioned Americans then in Egypt to maintain a low profile, but it is not now advising against travel to the country.

Cairo fascinates as a 20th-century city. A quarter of the Arab people are found in Egypt, and a quarter of Egyptians are found in Cairo. Thousands are so poor that they make their home in a cemetery called the City of the Dead. Across town, some of the wealthiest men in the world gamble at risky casinos.

The quickest orientation to modern Cairo is the bazaar, Khan el-Khalili. Feshawi's coffeehouse at the gateway serves thick Turkish brew or mint tea.

Inside the marketplace, traders haggle in four or more languages over goods ranging from fine Egyptian cotton to cheap glassware imported from Taiwan.

Most people come to Cairo for its past. The Egyptian Museum near Tahrir Square houses the greatest collection of Egyptian antiquities.

On the second floor of the museum, in understated displays, are the treasures from the tomb of King Tutankhamen.

The pyramids of Giza and nearby Saqqara can be seen in the distance. Built 4,500 years ago, their size and geometrical perfection make them strangely powerful monuments. The half-built, half-fallen Sphinx is there, too.

Often overlooked by visitors are Coptic and Islamic Cairo. Copts are Egyptian Christians and make up about 10 percent to 15 percent of the population. They are regarded as descendants of the pharaohs.

Egypt was one of the earliest lands to embrace Christianity, so the Copts had an important role in early Christianity.

Coptic churches are scattered around the country, and Coptic art, viewed at a special museum in old Cairo, represents a major contribution to Egyptian culture.

The Copt faded into the background with the emergence of Islam in the 7th century.

Cairo has a splendid Islamic museum, but Islam is clearly a living religion here and the minarets of hundreds of mosques pierce the skyline.

To probe deeper into pharaonic Egypt, a 400-mile (648-kilometer) cruise up the Nile takes one to Luxor and the Valley of the Kings, where Tutankhamen's burial chamber can be viewed.

The area, known in ancient times as Thebes, was the capital of Egypt during the Middle and New Kingdoms.

All types of steamers transit the Nile, catering to a variety of tourists, from backpackers to the cocktails-before-dinner set.

Alexandria, more Mediterranean than Egyptian, is another world altogether.

This once-great city founded by Alexander — it has a fine Greco-Roman museum — looks and smells more like the seedy prewar metropolis of Lawrence Durrell's "Alexandria Quartet." Westward on the sea is El Alamein, where Montgomery won the battle that turned the tide of the North African campaign in favor of the Allies.

Further along is Marsa Matruh, an expanding resort city with some of the finest beaches in Egypt, attracting vacationers from all over the country.

From here, with special police permission, true adventurers can organize convoys across the desert 10 hours away to the oasis of Siwa, near the Libyan border, whose 10,000 inhabitants live in a bygone century and still speak Berber.

Alternatively, explorers can camp in the Sinai peninsula, a rugged triangle of territory cut off from the rest of Egypt by the Suez Canal. Sinai constitutes the joint between Africa and Asia. In the midst of the mountainous desert is St. Catherine's monastery, which is run by Greek Orthodox monks.

It was built in 527 on the spot where God is believed to have revealed himself to Moses in the burning bush.

There are a variety of resorts on the Red Sea, notably at Hurghada on the Gulf of Suez and Sharm el Sheikh and Dahab on the eastern coast of the Sinai.

These are considered among the finest waters in the world for scuba diving; the brilliant coral formations and tropical fish are visible through the glasslike waters at 100 feet (31 meters).

For longer visits to Egypt, self-designed tours are recommended, although these can be planned in consultation with a travel agent.

On the other hand, for brief stays of a week or so, a group tour is the best value.



The columns of Luxor, above. A burial town at Minia, left.

Fred Bru/The Image Bank

# GYPSY

## THE PRIZE DESTINATION

EGYPTIAN GENERAL AUTHORITY FOR THE PROMOTION OF TOURISM



seum Holds  
the Centuries

## Shopping in Cairo: Beyond the Bazaar, Artisans Are at Work

By Jane Friedman

Cairo—The Khan el-Khalili, Cairo's huge medieval market with its labyrinthine alleys, lures probably a million foreign tourists a year. But as the Khan has become a well-worn tourist attraction, its wares have become commercialized. Connoisseurs of Egyptian handicrafts say it largely offers junk at high prices.

The Khan el-Khalili should still be seen for its color and atmosphere, but those seeking the work of Egyptian artisans should look elsewhere.

As the Khan has turned to tourist fare, a group of entrepreneurs and patrons dedicated to the revival of traditional Egyptian crafts has opened shop in Cairo. Their boutiques offer the best in Egyptian arts and crafts, ranging from woodwork and brass to fine arts like sculpture and lithographs. The entrepreneurs believe that a cultural revival is one way to reinforce national identity and pride.

"Our work is a way of showing that there's something valuable in this country," said Ahmad Rabiya, an architect who makes traditional Egyptian furniture and bric-a-brac.

Mr. Rabiya is joined by a handful of other shapers who believe that Egyptians must stop decimating in derivations of European styles and start appreciating their own furniture, and by extension their heritage.

Mr. Rabiya and others are trying to bring back the Egyptian style that flourished from the 14th to the 17th century, a manner apparently influenced by the pharaonic, Roman, Coptic and Ottoman cultures. In those centuries, Egyptians lived in domed houses whose center was an inner courtyard. Windows were protected by beaded wooden screens and *mashrabiya* that allowed families to peer outside without being

seen. Furniture was close to the floor, with cushions. Brass lamps offered muted light.

All through the first half of the 20th century, Mr. Rabiya said, the upper classes of Cairo furnished their homes as if they were living in Paris. Then came two influences: the work of Hassan Fathi, an architect who sought to revive traditional Arabic art, and, in the mid-1970s, the influx of Western tourists eager to find Islamic artifacts.

The new shopkeepers were deluged by foreign connoisseurs. "The Egyptians began to know our work through the foreigners," Mr. Rabiya said.

Tourists will be disappointed to learn that, today, it is difficult to find real Egyptian and Islamic antiques, such as carved damascene chairs, antique *mashrabiya* screens, with wooden beads pieced together in geometric forms, and brass. Most were bought long ago by collectors and sent overseas. It is now illegal to trade in and export Egyptian handicrafts more than 100 years old.

So the boutique owners are trying to revive antique styles by commissioning local artisans to copy earlier curiosities.

Mr. Rabiya specializes in *mashrabiya*. Six years ago, influenced by the thinking of Mr. Fathi, Mr. Rabiya decided to redesign his villa at the pyramids. He built the domes but could not find carpenters to construct the elaborate wooden screens for the windows. So he began to produce them himself.

Mr. Rabiya incorporates the screens into chairs, settees and mirror frames, and uses geometric Nubian motifs in cabinets. He manufactures large wooden tableaux etched with Arabic script from the Koran and much smaller tableaux, for about \$30 a piece, as mementos.

Shaima Mehrez, who operates two boutiques, is reviving traditional arts and crafts such as brasswork, wooden chests with mother-of-pearl inlay, cushions



In the Al Azhar market.

"All our things are made by artists," she said. "I try to have what is beautiful."

Mrs. Fadel acknowledges that the current popularity of traditional Arabic objects reflects the search to reassert a national identity. But she also sells a relatively new Egyptian handicraft, the rug work done by peasants from the Wissa Wassef school, situated near the pyramids of Giza.

Today, the work of that school, which is widely copied, is acknowledged to be on a high level. The rugs can sell for up to \$1,000 apiece.

Ramsey Wissa Wassef, who was an architect, selected a few peasants in the village of Harraniya and taught them how to weave. For inspiration, he recounted pharaonic myths and other tales. Today, a dozen master weavers are producing tableaux, some of which hang in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

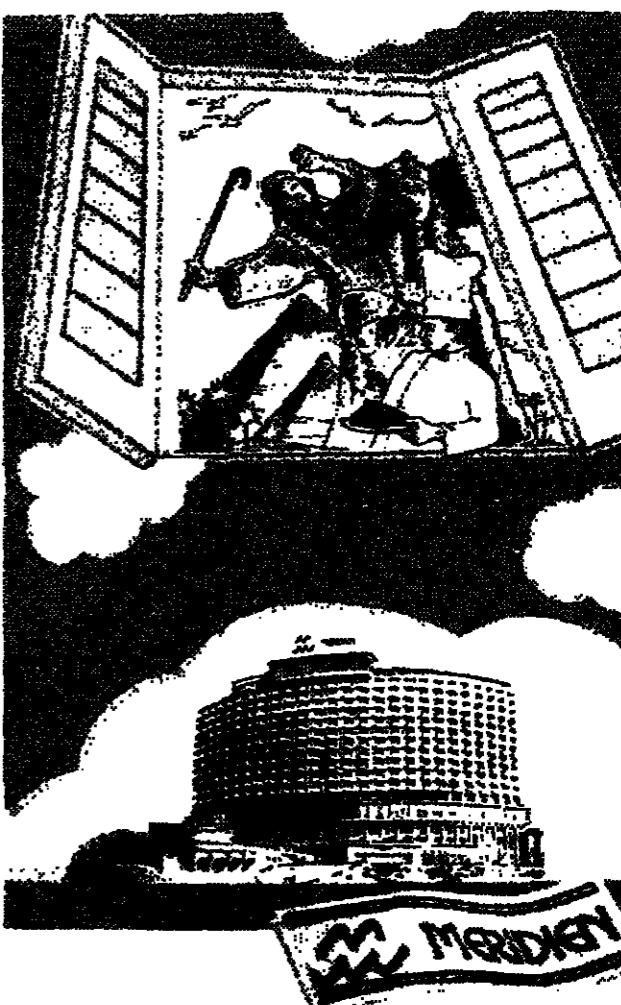
To see the Wissa Wassef carpets, which mostly depict village life and pharaonic tales in primitive style, a visit to the school in Harraniya is possible. Sophie Wissa Wassef, the architect's widow, has created a museum of the best carpets nearby. Carpets ranging from 50 Egyptian pounds (about \$37) to several thousand can be bought there.

Other boutiques of interest in Cairo are El Ain, which sells large brass and glass lamps, and Nosh, opened recently by Nadia Tewfik, a journalist whose hobby is Arabic decor. Aida Ayoub specializes in modern Egyptian art at her gallery near the pyramids.

A trip to any of these boutiques offers a combination of shopping and discussions on the Egyptian identity. These talks add what the tour guide can never offer: a feeling for Egypt today and what its educated elite feel about where the country is going.

"I want to talk to the tourists," Mr. Rabiya said. "I don't care if I sell to them or not, but I want to show them what we're doing here and why."

## THE FRENCH ART OF FINE LIVING IN CAIRO.



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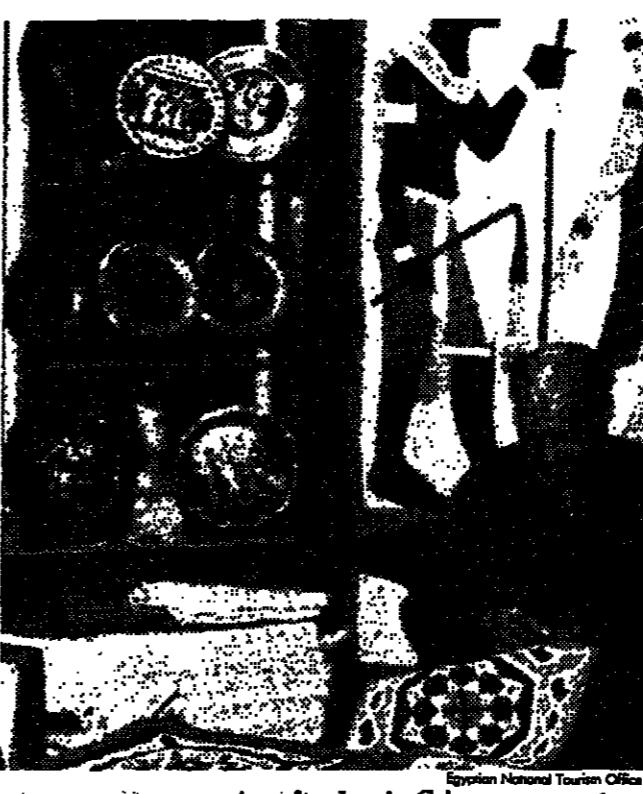


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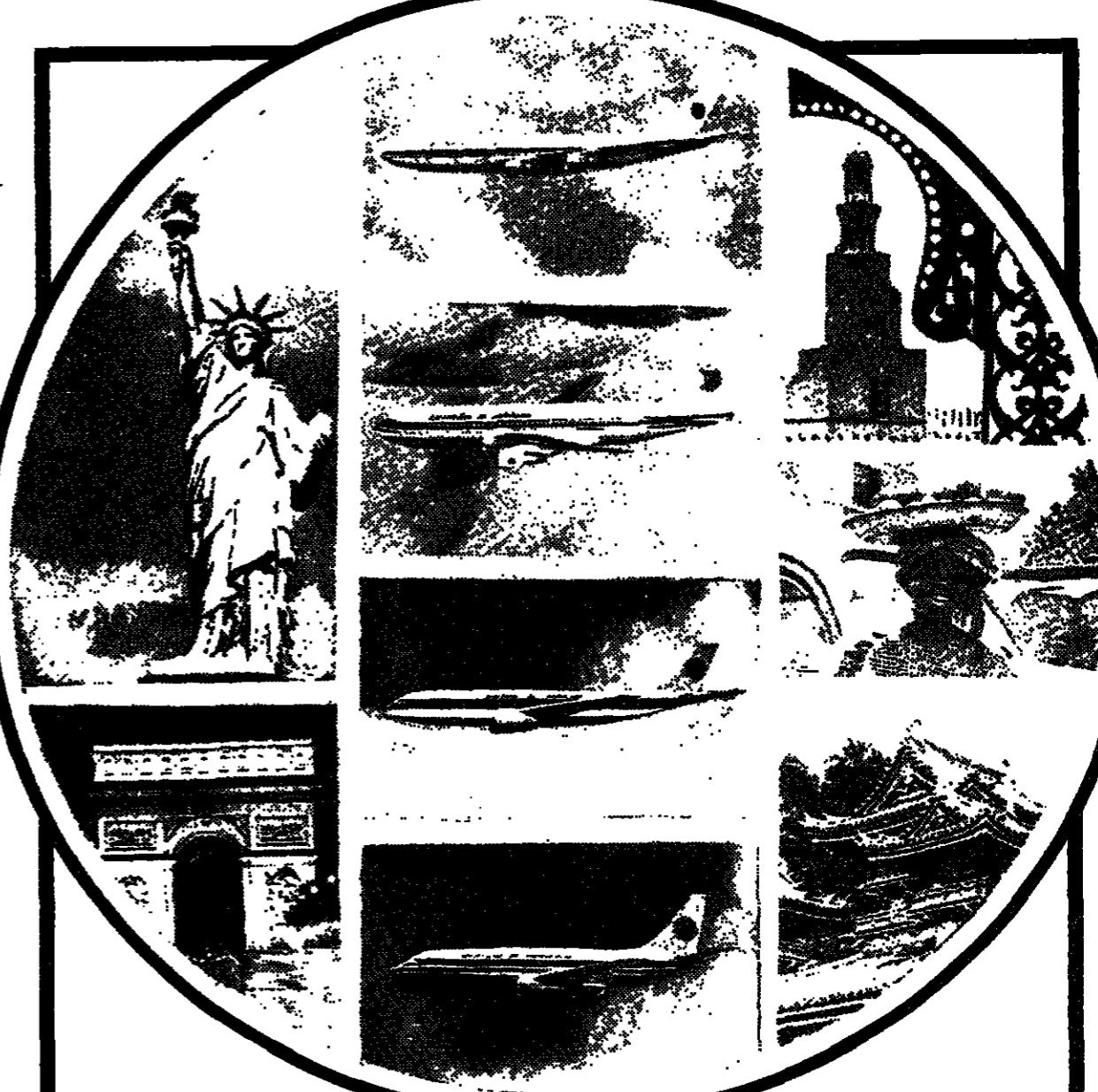
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## ECONOMIC SCENE

## How Should China Avoid Perils of Modernization?

By ARTHUR N. WALDRON  
*International Herald Tribune*

**P**RINCETON, New Jersey — Now that the sensitive National Party Conference of September and the holidays of October are past, the Chinese leadership in Beijing must be wondering how to prevent some twinges of economic pain from developing into a full migraine. For in the minds of much positive news, there are some disturbing problems with the foreign connections, the key to China's modernization plan.

The clearest example of what can go wrong is Hainan island, which in 1983 was given money and economic privileges to build up export industries. But investment was neglected and the money used instead to buy foreign goods for profitable resale inland.

When the scandal emerged, Beijing slammed on the brakes. Recent press reports from the island's city of Haikou describe a commercial boom town aborted: new shops and hotels closed, port facilities deserted, and the industrious Hainan people now doing in the tropical sun.

To dismiss the Hainan case as "corruption" is too simple. Hainan is a disturbing example of the perils of what one is tempted to call "import-led growth." And it raises the basic question of what modernization really is for China.

A semblance of modernity can be created simply by spending reserves and borrowing money to bring in "modern" goods from abroad—not just consumption goods, but factories and computers. Such an ultimately self-defeating policy of facade-building is not, of course, what China or any other developing country wants. But to a certain extent, it is what many of them get.

Many Western observers do not grasp this politically explosive dilemma: China's modern hotels and restaurants do not equal modernity. The real question is whether the modern foreign invested sector is paying for itself. If it is not, China is in trouble.

**T**HIS evidence is troubling. Some joint-venture hotels are in financial trouble and the Special Economic Zones, such as Shenzhen on the Hong Kong border, are not the successes once hoped. Shenzhen's billion-dollar infrastructure is not remotely paying for itself. And this week's fall in the Hong Kong Stock Market shows potential weakness in that colony, a key source of China's foreign exchange. Now China's balance of payments and foreign reserves are suffering.

If the problems just described were simply economic, they probably would be manageable. The risk today is that, as has repeatedly happened in the past, economic problems will have social and political ripple effects. It is important to remember that many of the manifestations that Western reporters single out as signs of change—like skirts slit to the thigh—and the privileges accorded to foreigners have little to do with economics. Furthermore, because those manifestations are repellent to many Chinese, they may undermine economic growth by creating a backlash against change.

Traditionally, China has sought to be self-sufficient. For most of its almost 40 years, the People's Republic of China has proudly forbidden a meaningful Western role in its economy for reasons that are basically political.

In 1952, according to Noel Barber's book "Fall of Shanghai," a Communist official told an imprisoned Shanghai-born American, "The people's government has industrialized the whole of China and is entirely self-sufficient; China needs nothing."

Of course that was not true, but it was an illusion that built pride. The hard lesson of the decades that followed, however, was that bootstrapping China's economy was going to be impossible. By the 1970s, some in the Communist leadership had, like every regime since the 19th century, recognized the indispensable role of trade, foreign capital and technology. The problem, then, as now, was how to accommodate them. In this connection it is

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 2)

## Currency Rates

		Cross Rates						No. 22
U.S.	D.M.	F.F.	G.P.	G.M.	G.P.	S.F.	Yen	
2.971	4.27	112.965	36.72	1.6167	5.549	137.42	14.27	
Kratos (a)	76.61	282.248	6.835	2.958	17.56	46.68	25.92	
Frankfurt	2.927	—	32.685	1.681	4.944	122.12	1.281	
London (b)	1.635	—	37.975	1.1485	2.8312	3.944	1.175	
Paris	2.932	—	35.805	1.681	4.944	122.12	1.281	
New York (c)	1.6255	—	37.975	1.1485	2.8312	3.944	1.175	
Paris	12.22	—	17.015	2.8312	4.944	122.12	1.281	
Tokyo	20.15	27.16	7.875	1.1485	2.8312	3.944	1.175	
Zurich	2.116	—	36.825	1.681	4.944	122.12	1.281	
ESCU	0.8544	—	2.625	1.6167	5.549	137.42	1.281	
SDR	1.6200	—	37.975	1.1485	2.8312	3.944	1.175	
U.S.D.	1.6200	—	37.975	1.1485	2.8312	3.944	1.175	

(a) To buy one pound; (b) U.S. £1; (c) U.S. \$1.

Sources: Banque de Bruxelles (Brussels); Banco Commerciale Italiano (Milan); Banque Monte-de-Piense de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAAI (London, New York, Zurich); Comptoir (Paris). Other data from Reuters and AP.

## Interest Rates

		Eurocurrency Deposits						No. 22
1-month	Dollar	D-Mark	F.F.	Yens	French	ECU	SDR	
1-month	8.4%	4.4%-6%	2.9%-6%	11.1%	7.4%	7.4%	2.9%	
2-months	8.4%	4.4%-6%	3.1%-7%	11.1%	7.4%	7.4%	3.1%	
3-months	8.4%	4.4%-6%	3.3%-7%	11.1%	7.4%	7.4%	3.3%	
4-months	8.4%	4.4%-6%	3.4%-7%	11.1%	7.4%	7.4%	3.4%	
1-year	8.4%	4.4%-6%	4.4%-7%	11.1%	7.4%	7.4%	4.4%	

		Asian Dollar Deposits						No. 22
United States	Class	Prov.	Shillings	French	ECU	SDR		
Discount Rate	7.75	—	111.95	2.958	7.4%	7.4%		
Prime Rate	9.9%	—	111.95	2.958	7.4%	7.4%		
Broker Loan Rate	9.9%	—	111.95	2.958	7.4%	7.4%		
Cost Paper 90-175 days	7.75	—	111.95	2.958	7.4%	7.4%		
Corporate Treasury Bills	7.25	—	111.95	2.958	7.4%	7.4%		
Commercial Treasury Bills	7.25	—	111.95	2.958	7.4%	7.4%		
CDS 26-52 Days	7.25	—	111.95	2.958	7.4%	7.4%		
CDS 65-99 Days	7.25	—	111.95	2.958	7.4%	7.4%		

		U.S. Money Market Funds						No. 22
Merrill Lynch Ready Assets	30 day average yield:	7.55	Teleread Interest Rate Index:	7.75				
Source: Merrill Lynch, Teleread.								

## Gold

		Gold						No. 22
Bank Note Rate	7.75	11.25	A.M.	P.M.	OTC			
Call Money	11.25	11.25	23.50	23.50	—			
7-day Treasury Bill	11.75	11.75	23.50	23.50	—			
3-month Interbank	11.75	11.75	23.50	23.50	—			
6-month Interbank	11.75	11.75	23.50	23.50	—			
1-year	5	5	23.50	23.50	—			
Discount Rate	5	5	23.50	23.50	—			
Call Money	7.75	7.75	23.50	23.50	—			
90-day Interbank	8	8	23.50	23.50	—			

Sources: Reuters, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais, Bank of Tokyo.

U.S. Prices  
Rose 0.3%  
In OctoberRate Is Highest  
Since April

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Consumer prices rose 0.3 percent in October, led by higher food and automobile costs, the Labor Department said Friday. The increase was the highest since a 0.4-percent rise in April, and ended a five-month string of 0.2-percent increases.

So far in 1985, retail prices have risen at an annual rate of 3.3 percent for the first 10 months of 1985 was the slowest pace of increase since 1967, when consumer prices rose 3 percent. In 1984, consumer inflation rose 4 percent for the year.

Food prices, including restaurant meals and alcoholic beverages, rose 0.4 percent in October, from a 0.3-percent increase in September.

The annual rate of 3.3 percent



Woodworkers in Kafr el-Battikh, Egypt, where carpentry is a major source of income.

Economics of a Small Egyptian City  
A Village Praised by Nasser Builds Its Hopes of WoodBy Judith Miller  
*New York Times Service*

KAFR EL-BATTIKH, Egypt — Almost everything has changed here in this village except its name.

Kafr el-Battikh, which means "village of the watermelons" is no longer a village. With a population of 60,000, it is about to be declared a city.

Nor were there movie theaters or television sets. The fortunate had transistor radios; the rest exchanged news and gossip over glasses of hot tea or thick coffee in the local coffee house.

There was one kindergarten and two primary schools. Only a handful of adults could read or write.

The village, as its name implies, supplied watermelons, a favorite Egyptian dessert, to much of Egypt. Most of the villagers were poor, numbered by drudgery and disease, living in homes made of fired brick or mud brick. They still wore the clothes of biblical times and farmed with implements pictured on the walls of Pharaonic tombs.

Within six years, much had changed. Five new schools were built, including the first junior high school. With money from Cairo, the village built a police station, a social center and a medical clinic with a resident doctor and a staff of five. New

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 1)

## Mega-Mergers Worry Bonn's Antitrust Officials

By Warren Getler  
*International Herald Tribune*

FRANKFURT — Mega-mergers are beginning to shake up the traditionally immovable terrain among West Germany's top 50 corporations and Bonn's antitrust watchers are reeling quickly to the principle.

Ottó Schleicht, senior state secretary in the Economics Ministry, said he would not favor legislation seeking to ban mergers simply on the principle of size.

Such a ban, which would shift the focus of West German antitrust law from a company's acquisition of a dominant market share to its obtaining dominance as an economic and political power, has been urged in recent weeks by various members of the opposition Social Democrats.

In an interview in Friday's editions of Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Mr. Schleicht said debate within the ministry is focused on

amending antitrust laws to prevent companies



## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Renault to Pull Out of South Africa

*Agence France-Presse*  
JOHANNESBURG — Renault, France's state-owned automaker, announced Friday that it was ending its operations in South Africa because of the "severe deterioration of the economic environment."

The decision followed the announcement Wednesday by Peugeot SA, the privately owned French car company, that it planned to cease its South African operations.

In its statement, Renault's unit here, Envimotors Ltd., said it was terminating its manufacturing agreement with the Associated Vehicle Assemblers, a South African group that assembles its Renault-9 and Renault-11 models.



## He's Trying to Buy Back His 'Baby'

By N.R. Kleinfield

New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — "What's the purpose of getting up in the morning unless there's excitement," asks Warren Avis, sipping a soft drink in his luxurious Fifth Avenue apartment overlooking Central Park.

It is mentioned that there are plenty of ways to find excitement. "I've done them all."

Not quite all, which is why the investor and entrepreneur has latched onto an idea that he thinks will furnish him with a new reason to get up in the morning. He is determined to buy back the company that he sold more than 30 years ago, the empire that made his name famous throughout the world: Avis Rent-A-Car.

Late last month, Warren Avis stepped out of the past and declared that he and a group of investors wished to acquire the second largest U.S. rental-car agency from Beatrice Cos., which has put it up for sale. Beatrice itself, meanwhile, is about to be bought by the New York investment firm of Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co. The attitude of Beatrice and its future owners toward a formal bid from Mr. Avis's group is unclear. And other potential bidders for the car-rental agency have been mentioned in press reports.

Mr. Avis said his bid for the car-rental agency would not be just some sentimental fling. Frustration is also involved. Mr. Avis has watched his "baby" for years and always thought that it ought to be No. 1, not Hertz, owned by UAL Inc. So if no one else is going to get it there, then he will. The deal could cost him and his backers \$200 million to \$400 million. He says they can afford it.

It can be tricky trying to talk to Warren Avis. He has done many things, and he can tell you all about them, but details get fuzzy. "I can't remember a telephone number from here to there," he says. "Names? Dates? Forget it. I could never be a politician. You give me

anything in my hand and I will forget it. I went to lunch today with this huge briefcase and, sure enough, I forgot it."

Chatting with a visitor, he must pardon himself seemingly every few minutes. The phone beeps. It seems like 20 or 30 business proposals is a light day for him.

Mr. Avis has moved deep into his 60s. He will not say exactly how deep, because his second wife, Yanna, who is about half his age, is sensitive. An avid equestrian, Mr. Avis remains trim and looks like he could still take a medicine ball in the stomach. His suits are cut in the form-fitting fashion favored by youth.

He has recently been investing in high-technology electronics companies. Over the years he has bought and sold dozens of enterprises — factories, hotels, condominiums. He says that his deal-making has transformed the \$8 million he collected from selling Avis Rent-A-Car to a substantially larger fortune. Whatever takes his fancy, he tries.

He is always moving, jetting between his apartment, a farm in Ann Arbor, Michigan, and a ramshackle house built into the cliffs in balmy Acapulco, Mexico. "The way I live," he says, "people never know where the hell I'm doing."

Mr. Avis was born in Bay City, Michigan, about 100 miles north of Detroit, where his father was in the lumber business. His working life began in the Michigan Department of Investigation, where he was an investigator specializing in auto thefts.

He did that for a couple of years. But the money was paltry. Already he was coming to believe one of his pet creeds: "There is nothing worse than dying broke." So he found a job with a drug company and slogged through Indiana, Illinois and Missouri hawking pills. He did that for a couple of years, making better money.

Then he went into the Air Force, and had risen to major by the end of World War II. When he got out,

he bought an interest in a Ford dealership in Detroit. And he started thinking. "In 1945," he says, "if you landed at any airport in America, you took a taxi. If you landed in New York and wanted to go to Westchester, you took a taxi and then to get back you had to somehow find a taxi. I have probably made life better for millions of people with the idea I had."

The idea was to set up car-rental agencies at airports. Rental agencies, including Hertz, existed then, but they were downtown exclusively, often in garages. "Nobody thought it would work. There was incredible trouble. You had to get all the airlines to cooperate. Where did you park the cars? There were no credit cards. I introduced the credit card for car-renting."

Mr. Avis had \$10,000. He borrowed \$75,000 more, and in 1947 he started what was then called Avis Airlines Rent-A-Car at the Detroit and Miami airports. At first, all the cars were parked right outside the terminals, and the counter person who rented you the car would escort you out and show you where it was. Business began "very damn slow," he said.

They found out, and, with the founder working feverishly, the Avis network spread to other airports and then to the downtown sections. Within seven years, Avis was behind Hertz as the second-largest car-rental network in the world. Prefect that he couldn't expand fast enough, Mr. Avis sold the company in 1954 for \$8 million to Richard S. Robie, a Boston financier. Since then, it has been shuttled to ITT Corp., to Norton Simon Inc., to Esmar Inc., to Bechtel Corp., and finally to UAL Inc.

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Warren E. Avis at his Michigan farm.

"Easy," he says. "Three months in Mexico for the winter. Three months in France for the summer. That took care of six months. I went to parties and so forth. I did some real estate deals. Then I got enthralled with the idea of factories." He bought and sold a few dozen factories in Michigan, including one that made bread, one that made steel, one that made electrical products.

After 15 years of bachelorhood, in early 1981 Mr. Avis married Yanna Elbin, an actress who had appeared in plays and on television in France. He has three children from a previous marriage. These days, his dander rises if it is suggested that he was perhaps a playboy. "You know what playboy means in the business world?" he asks. "It means you can't borrow money."

In the late 1960s, a time of social unrest and confusion, Warren Avis figured out precisely what he wanted to do next. He wanted to save the world. "My interest was culture change in society. That's making a better world. I was interested in making America a problem-solving society rather than a conflict society."

He labeled the concept Shared Participation. The idea was that most problems spring from faulty communications. By assembling

groups of strangers and nudging them to converse frankly about personal challenges and problems, new understanding would emerge.

To test his concept, he created the American Behavioral Science Training Laboratories in Ann Arbor in 1967. Subjects would arrive at the lab for week-long sensitivity training sessions. Each person would be given a roommate. Mr. Avis liked to make the matches as bizarre as possible: a policeman bunked with a bimbo was a favorite.

After almost a decade of this, Mr. Avis closed down the center. He wasn't getting the top business executives he wanted. He wanted United States senators to check in. "If we could have gotten the senators," he says, "it they could have forgotten about their ego and self-serving interests, what a change we could have made."

But the senators had other commitments, and so Mr. Avis scaled back his ambitions.

The company that oversees his wide-flung holdings nowadays is called Avis Enterprises. Its headquarters is in Ann Arbor. Mr. Avis is not much of a day-to-day manager. His staff takes care of that. "I'm not an operational man," he says. The respective tranches had been largely quiet, although during the day the dollar was up 2 cents on the day to its highest level since March 1984.

In addition to the foreign-targeted offering of the \$1.04-billion offering that market sources said was largely aimed at Japanese investors. This tranche pays a semiannual coupon of 10 percent a year and was priced at 102. As a result of the pre-placement, another issue traded actively on the market.

The primary market was also relatively quiet, although during the day the \$350-million foreign-targeted part of the \$1.04-billion offering of collateralized mortgage obligations, or CMOS, for the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp. was issued by Salomon Brothers International. This was the first launch of foreign-targeted CMOS. The respective tranches had been largely quiet.

General Electric Credit Corp. offered a \$250-million bond issue using the "harmless warrants" formula. The seven-year host bond is callable after four years, pays 9½ percent and was priced at par.

The 250,000 warrants attached to the issue were priced at \$15.50 each and are exercisable into a non-callable but otherwise identical bond. If the warrants are exercised in the first four years, the host bond

must be surrendered, thereafter excused for cash.

The issue was lead-managed by Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Ltd. and the package was quoted on the market at 99½ bid.

Hewlett-Packard Finance Co. issued a five-year zero-coupon bond with a final redemption amount of \$150 million. The issue was priced at 64¾ and was lead-managed by Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd. It was quoted on the market within the 9¾ percent selling concession at a discount of ½.

On the secondary market, prices tended to slip a little during the day to end ¼ or ½ point lower, dealers said. However, on the week, some bonds showed gains of ½ to 1¼. One trader at a European bank said: "The market got a bit overheated during the week, and now it's taking time out to cool off."

## THE EUROMARKETS

## Secondary Issues End Week on Subdued Note

By Christopher Pizzey

Reuters

LONDON — The secondary Eurobond market ended an active week on a subdued note Friday as operators concentrated on squaring their positions ahead of the weekend, dealers said.

The primary market was also relatively quiet, although during the day the \$350-million foreign-targeted part of the \$1.04-billion offering of collateralized mortgage obligations, or CMOS, for the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp. was issued by Salomon Brothers International. This was the first launch of foreign-targeted CMOS. The respective tranches had been largely quiet.

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Judy in field

## SPORTS BRIEFS

## Michigan Bowls Over the Big Ten

LOS ANGELES (AP) — The University of Michigan has angered at least one other member of the Big Ten, and the conference commissioners by breaking ranks and accepting an early invitation for its football team to the Sunbelt Fiesta Bowl.

The commissioner, Wayne Duke, had negotiated with the Cotton Bowl to take the winner of Saturday's game between Michigan and Ohio State. It has been the unofficial practice of Big Ten teams, which share bowl revenues, to together arrange the most lucrative deals possible.

Ohio State's athletic director, Rick Bay, said he felt betrayed that the Wolverines apparently decided they would rather have a guaranteed \$1.1 million from the Fiesta Bowl than gamble that they can beat Ohio State and get \$1.1 million from the Cotton Bowl.

Lendl Likely to Quit Davis Cup Team

FRANKFURT (AP) — Ivan Lendl, the world's top-ranked men's tennis player, apparently has decided to quit Czechoslovakia's Davis Cup team, the West German sports news agency SID quoted him as saying.

Solomon contacted in New York, denied reports Lendl had applied for U.S. citizenship. But "after a protracted dispute" with Czechoslovakia's tennis federation, "Lendl will most probably withdraw from the Davis Cup," Solomon said. He said the dispute did not involve finances, but he declined to say whether political motives had played a role.

## (1) Nihilator Is Beaten by Armbrust Dallas

CHERRY HILL, New Jersey (AP) — Armbrust Dallas, a 34-1 shot against Nihilator in the final strides Thursday night and won the \$770,000 Pilgrim Final at Garden State Park by a neck, handing the son of Niitross only his third loss in 37 starts.

The highly favored Nihilator, driven by Bill O'Donnell, had led all the way only to have his run of 14 straight victories ended. He was trying to become the first standardbred to earn \$3 million. In recent weeks Armbrust Dallas had lost twice to Nihilator, by 4½ and 3½ lengths.

## or the Record

Gerry Faust's future as coach at Notre Dame will be made in two weeks, after the Nov. 30 game with Miami of Florida, the athletic director, Gene Corrigan, said. (AP)

John McEnroe definitely will play in next week's Australian Open tennis championship, said the tournament director, Colin Stubbs. McEnroe has had a shoulder injury. (AP)

Mervyn Fernandez, the game-breaking wide receiver for the British Columbia Lions, won the Schenley Award as the Canadian Football League's outstanding player for 1985. (AP)

Dorota and Małgorzata Tusk, the twin world class skiers who married French brothers, may not be able to compete this season because the Polish federation refuses to let them ski under French colors. (UPI)

Inter Milan fired manager Ilario Castagner three days before playing Italian League leader Juventus. The job went to the former international left winger, Mario Corso, manager of Inter's youth team. (AP)

## Quotable

• Jay Schroeder of the Washington Redskins, on his minor-league baseball career: "I helped put Dwight (Gooden) in the majors, and he helped put me in football." (AP)

## SCOREBOARD

## Basketball

## NBA Standings

## EASTERN CONFERENCE

## Atlantic Division

## CENTRAL DIVISION

## WESTERN CONFERENCE

## MOUNTAIN DIVISION

## PACIFIC DIVISION

## THURSDAY'S RESULTS

## BOSTON

## DETROIT

## ATLANTA

## SAN ANTONIO

## UTAH

## OKLAHOMA CITY

## NEW ORLEANS

## DENVER

## PORTLAND

## GOLDEN STATE

## L.A. CLIPPERS

## SEATTLE

## PHOENIX

## TOKYO

## WEDNESDAY

## ATLANTA

## DETROIT

## PHILADELPHIA

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